

*This follows the  
saying among*

THE

# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 12. No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 12.

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NO. 12.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

*Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editor's copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.*

*The editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.*

EACH year the Conference of the American Library Association proves more and more a success. The delightful after-trip extends longer and longer and becomes more agreeable than ever, and if the same rate of progress should continue librarians would by and by become a leisure class whose year will be one of pleasure rather than of duties. However, there is no fear lest this *reductio ad absurdum* come to pass. Librarians will still be hard-worked people to the end of time, and these Conferences are really only precautions to make them fresher people and better for their work for the rest of the year. Librarians who came home after the Conference at the Thousand Islands, the hospitality of Ottawa, or the charming trip along the coast, will be the better librarians because of their looking in each other's faces, and hearing the suggestions of each other as to how to better their work. More and more library committees will see the wisdom of providing for representation by their librarians at the Conference, and will feel that it is a profitable course. By and by the problem will be where to find hotels large enough, and steamboats big enough to accommodate the Conference of the future.

SOME recognition ought to be made beyond the mere votes and resolutions of the Conference, to the men who for several years now have at much sacrifice been doing the hard work of making other people's play delightful. It is, of course, largely to Mr. Dewey's overpowering energy that the success and pleasure of the successive Conferences have from the beginning been due; but of late years he has had two most capable helpers in Mr. A. F. Brown and Mr. H. E. Davidson, who have been entirely willing to give up their own pleasure for the comfort and delight of their associates. Mr. Davidson, this year especially, was on the alert to an extent beyond praise, and we should be glad

to see some movement to acknowledge this service of his in some pleasant way.

THE committee on the Conference for next year have thought it wise to take time by the forelock by providing a preliminary program which they submit for cross-fire of criticism on the part of their fellow-members of the A. L. A. It was the general feeling that at this year's Conference and those for two or three years previous, too much had been attempted in the way of papers, absorbing for mere hearing so much of the time of those who had come together to compare notes on means and methods. The Conference has never lacked for talk, and the best thing about it is that it has usually been good and seldom pointless talk, and there ought to be more opportunity for it.

THE long talked of catalog card scheme is at last put to practical experiment, and cards giving the new books are now being issued. It has been necessary to take material at hand rather than fresh work, to avoid the cost of type-setting as well as printing, but the new cards, though they may not be quite as they would be if prepared for library use only, will fairly test whether there is a real demand of this sort, and if such demand should prove to exist, the other sets of cards planned for in last year's report of the Publication Section will sooner or later be undertaken. Some of the other issues of the Section will also be ready, it is hoped, this year, so that another stride forward will have been taken in coöperation. But coöperation is not possible, unless the people who are to be helped really coöperate, and we hope that all libraries will give to any experiment of this sort careful and candid trial, so that those schemes which are really helpful may develop to usefulness, and those which are really not demanded may have a fair trial and be definitely abandoned.

MR. HILD was elected Librarian of the Public Library of Chicago on Oct. 15, after a very bitter fight of his friends with the politicians, who tried to capture the position. Some of the smoke of the battle may be seen in the *Chicago Tribune* of Oct. 15. We rejoice at the result. It is a victory of the civil service idea of the promotion

of competent subordinates over the spoils doctrine. It is settled for the present at least that politics shall not run the Public Library in Chicago.

WHEN, at our late convention, Mr. Harris appealed to the modesty of his audience by translating Horace's

*vixere fortes ante Agamemnona  
multi*

into "There lived able librarians before the days of the A. L. A.," he should have continued the quotation:

*sed omnes illacrimabiles,  
"but their schemes are not worth mentioning now."*

Mr. Jenner, however, is not one of the heroes who lived before Agamemnon. He is the product of an age in which the Library Association of the United Kingdom was stimulated into life by the foundation of the American Library Association, and his plan for sliding bookcases deserves serious consideration. It is very well to advise college and other country libraries to take plenty of ground for their buildings; but in cities we have to use small lots, and if Mr. Jenner's scheme is really economical it should be adopted. There can be no doubt that it adds much to the shelf-room in the British Museum, trebling the capacity of the rooms where it has been introduced; whereas the introduction of a fixed press, or, as we Americans say, bookcase, in the centre of each 8 ft. passage would have only doubled the capacity. In a library with passages only 6 ft. wide a case in the centre is an impossibility, because it leaves the passages only 2 ft. wide on each side, but one of Mr. Jenner's sliding cases leaves a passage of 4 ft.

BUT is it so economical that its adoption is to be recommended in constructing a new building? We think it is in those cases where the closest possible packing is a necessity. Let us work out the problem arithmetically. A simple diagram will show that if the passages left after all the shelves are in are to be 3 ft. wide and the book rows 1 ft. wide, so that the stack and the sliding case will be each 2 ft. wide, then, if there are two sliding cases to each passage-way, there will be with only fixed cases 2 rows to every 5 ft.; with fixed and sliding shelves 6 rows to every 9 ft., or a gain of 66 per cent. If the book rows are to be only 9 in. wide, the fixed stacks give 2 rows to 4½ ft., the sliding stacks 6 rows to 7½ ft., a gain of 80 per cent. If the passages left are to be 4 ft. wide the resulting gains are 80 per cent. and 94 per cent. Such economies as these are

worth considering where books accumulate and land is dear. There is, of course, a slight drawback in the extra time consumed in pulling forward the case, but this must be partially, perhaps wholly, offset by the saving of time in not having to go so far to find the case.

MR. HARRIS says that the British Museum has been able to satisfactorily dispose of an average of 30,000 volumes a year. Possibly this may be, because they are satisfied with so little. In the first place the classification is general. No American library, although it had no more volumes in all than the 30,000 which the British Museum adds each year, would be content to have all its works on the useful arts in one undivided class. Secondly, the British Museum marks its books simply to the shelf. It has no distinctive mark for each book. This may suit a library of reference (tho even there it wastes the time of those who write slips for books, causing a serious delay if one wishes many works); but it would never do in a circulating library where charging must be done by the shelf-marks or the class-marks. Now all the libraries but one that are represented in the American Library Association are circulating libraries.

"BOOKMART" for October says. "A new idea comes to us from Wrexham, England. The library committee have decided to devote certain shelves to a collection of books to be called the Local Library, and it is to have a special catalogue. The Local Library will consist of books on the history, antiquities, zoölogy, botany, and minerals of the neighborhood; also illustrating the trade, manufactures, and mining industries of the district, books printed in Wrexham, books written by persons connected with the town and neighborhood." This "new idea" is an old one in America; several libraries have such collections; among others we may mention the Lowell City Library. It is considered a very important feature of the work there to collect for the library everything relating to local history; even programs and advertising publications are not neglected, but are preserved with care for the benefit of the future historian or antiquary. It is far from a new idea in England, as will be seen from one of the papers summarized in the English Conference reports. Birmingham, Glasgow, and Manchester have such collections, and allusions to the "local alcove" are so frequent in English library reports that we fancy more than half of them would be found to have adopted the practice. All libraries in England and America should follow the example.



## "SOME OTHER BOOK."

BY W. H. BRETT, LIBRARIAN OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It was, I believe, a Boston man, one of Mr. Howells' Boston men, who reported a conversation between two clothing merchants on the deck of a Hudson River boat somewhat as follows—I abridge. Speaking of business methods, one says: "You know, Mr. Rosenthal, it's easy enough to make a man buy the coat you want him to if he wants a coat, but the thing is to make him buy the coat you want to sell him when he don't want any coat at all. That's business."

In a book-store, he who merely hands you out the book you ask for, ties it up, and takes the price, less the customary discount, shows no particular ability, but he who, if the book you ask for is not in, shows you something else in the same line, but better, or, if the book is in, something else of interest in the same connection, or suggests something which you hadn't thought of but need, that man is a salesman.

History repeats itself. The old Roman *libraria* was the bookseller's shop. The modern circulating library is much nearer the book-store in its methods of work than its mediæval predecessor, or its contemporary, the Reference Library.

One of the problems of its librarian is to supply the various demands and needs of its readers from a stock which fluctuates and changes as does that of the bookseller. The book just issued is as unavailable to supply the next inquiry as the copy just sold from the bookseller's shelf. The book asked for being out, his mental query is, "What else have I which will supply the need?" A history of England or a text-book in geology asked for, and not on the shelves, it would naturally occur to the least experienced assistant to suggest another; but even in so simple a case it would need some knowledge of the books upon the subject to suggest a suitable substitute. In the case of paraphrastic titles the alternate might not so readily suggest itself. Butler's "Land of the Vedas" would suggest other books on India, but it might be necessary to inquire whether a description of the country or its history or something about Christian missions to India was wanted. The "River of Golden Sand" would hardly suggest Burmah, although the "Land of Desolation" might Greenland. Some titles tell nothing. Waller's "Six Weeks in the Saddle" might be anywhere else rather than in Iceland, for I believe they have neither horses nor roads

there. Being asked for the "Region of Eternal Fire," one would naturally turn to the Theological department (No. 237.5), but in vain. It is an account of the petroleum fields of the Caspian. The person who asked for it might want a book of travels in that region, or he might be interested in oil—but that book would be in.

Suppose Mrs. Oliphant's "Makers of Florence" is wanted, and out, as it is likely to be. Is it Florentine history which is wanted? There is Trollope's "Florence" or "Sismondi." Is it something about Dante or Savonarola? There are lives of each or Geo. Eliot's "Romola" for a vivid picture of Florentine life and an account of the great preacher. Is Florentine art the subject of interest? Perhaps a life of Giotto, whom Mrs. Oliphant numbers among the "Makers," and Grimm's "Michael Angelo" or one of the histories of the Renaissance or of Italian art would supply the want. The inquirer need rarely go away without something. I know the illustrations I have used seem commonplace, but they are fair specimens of the inquiries which are made every day.

It is occasionally necessary to give some other book for another reason, as in case one asks for Macaulay's England to read about the Wars of the Roses, or Bancroft, to study the nullification movement. Sometimes, too, the book asked for, although it covers the ground, is clearly not the best book for the individual case, as a boy asking for one of the larger treatises on chemistry, when a brief text-book would serve him better, or for on elaborate constitutional history, when he would find what he wanted in McMaster's first volume, which he might read, while the other he surely would not.

Sometimes, too, in the interest of the fair consideration of a subject, one may suggest books treating it from another point of view, as, for instance, Lingard's England, as well as the Protestant historians, or Carey and Thompson on Political Economy, as well as Sumner and Fawcett.

One of the most valuable tools of the librarian is the list of historical fiction published by the Boston Public Library. We all know it and use it. No small part of its usefulness lies in what I may call its reversible action. Intended primarily to suggest to the reader of history such stories, poems, or dramas as may illustrate the period and the events he is studying, it may be made to

serve equally well the not less useful purpose of leading those who are already wandering in the flowery fields of fiction into the straiter highways of history. I believe it more often happens that the reader of an historical tale becomes so interested in the subject, that he turns to history for more information, than that the reader of history looks up illustrative fiction. I recall an instance in which the interest awakened by Bulwer's "Harold" served as the impulse to a course of reading in English history, including some of the best. In another case "Anne of Geierstein" led to the reading of the lives of Richard III., Margaret of Anjou, and Charles the Bold, and in another case Dickens' wonderful picture of Paris during the Revolution in his "Two Cities" led to the reading of many books and the acquisition of a fair knowledge not only of the revolutionary period, but of French history generally. Such instances might be multiplied.

If we consider how largely fiction is drawn from our libraries in proportion to history, and if we agree that the reading of more history is a desirable thing to promote, we have here a field for useful work.

Novels may also suggest the reading not only of History, using the term in its broadest sense as including also Biography and Travels, but may lead off into almost every field of human knowledge and thought. An interesting paper might be prepared upon the suggestiveness of novels—Fiction as a doorway to the literature of knowledge—but it is no part of my present purpose to discuss fiction except incidentally as a department of the library in which there is frequent occasion to recommend some other book than the one asked for.

The librarian may have frequent opportunities of recommending a better book than the one asked for. The inquirer for some worthless story, something which could have no place in any classification of literature, will generally take a better one if it is shown and a little effort made to interest him in it. Of course, judgment and tact must be used. I am reminded of a regimental sutler whose suavity of manner and desire to oblige made some amends for the meagreness of his stock. One sweltering summer day a report spread that he had received some ice-cream, and the boys came rushing down to the sutler's tent for some of it. "No," he "had no ice-cream, but he had just cut an elegant cheese." The person who inquires for Mrs. Stephens' novels will hardly want Bishop Stevens' sermons, and possibly the inquirer for Mrs. Holmes' "Tem-

pest and Sunshine" will not be interested in the Doctor's "Autocrat," but she might read the "Guardian Angel," and the "Breakfast Table" series later.

Of course this work of suggesting better books and of directing reading into more useful channels lies among that very considerable portion of the users of our public libraries who read for entertainment and without a definite purpose. To the person who comes for information upon a particular subject or to the student who is intelligently pursuing a definite course such suggestions would be unnecessary, sometimes even impertinent.

All of this work of suggestion requires personal effort, much of it, and much time. We have heard at our various meetings many discussions as to the best methods of library work, the most expeditious and accurate way of doing all the various business of the library as well as the classification and cataloguing of the books, all of which belong mainly to the mechanical side of the librarian's labors. We have also had the claims of what may be called, for lack of a better designation, the literary side of a librarian's work ably presented and the tendency to give so much attention to the mechanical deplored. I feel like saying just here, "You are both right." I believe most thoroughly in bringing every part of the library machinery into the most perfect condition and adopting every device which will save labor and time, but I believe in it as a means, I believe in it because that librarian who has the routine work of his library moving with the accuracy of clockwork will have the more time for those better things which are the crown and flower of his work.

The weaver stretches carefully in his loom the strong, slender threads of the warp, but he stretches them not for themselves, but that he may weave into them that woof which shall make the fabric a thing of beauty and use. Catalogues, classifications, and charging systems are the warp of the librarian's work, but they are empty and without beauty unless he weaves them throughout with the woof of an ardent love for books, a lofty enthusiasm for his profession, and so sincere an interest in those who use his library, that he will spare no pains to help them. The man who can do this work well may feel that there is little else in this world which is better worth the doing.

The old definition of the librarian, the custodian of the books, is gone. The later idea, which hardly extended his duties beyond the supplying of

the book asked for, is going. More is demanded of the librarian to-day. He should be a power in the community, a director of its reading, a leader in its progress, and in the fullest sense of the word an educator.

It is his duty very many times to place in the hands of the reader, not the book asked for, but some other book. It is not the least of his responsibilities that the other book should be the best possible book.

### MEMORIAL SKETCH OF PROF. CHARLES C. JEWETT.\*

BY REUBEN A. GUILD, LL.D., LIBRARIAN OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

OUR worthy President in his opening address at Milwaukee, alluded in fitting terms to the Convention of 1853, as the precursor of the "American Library Association," and the first conference of librarians ever held in this country, or the world. In closing he spoke of the obligations of the profession to Professor Jewett, the President of this Convention, for his early and scholarly services in bibliography and library economy, and expressed the wish for a memorial paper concerning him from Mr. Winsor, his successor in the Boston Public Library. As an academic pupil and associate of Professor Jewett, his life-long friend, his successor at Brown University, and I may add one of the oldest librarians, if not the oldest, connected with this Association, I may be permitted to give some facts relating to his early life and manhood, leaving it for Professor Winsor to give, perhaps in detail, his distinguished career as a librarian during his later years.

Mr. Jewett was born in Lebanon, Me., on the 12th of August, 1816. His father, the Rev. Paul Jewett, was a Congregational clergyman, whose professional life was mostly spent in Salem, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Rhode Island College, now Brown University, in 1802, in the same class with John Whipple, a famous lawyer of Providence, and an intimate friend of Daniel Webster. Henry Wheaton, author of "Elements of International Law," Richard Waterman, and other men of note in their day. He was for several years tutor in the Institution during the Presidency of Dr. Messer; and he was afterwards offered a professorship, which he declined, preferring the honors and responsibilities of the Christian ministry to that of any other profession or calling. He was a man of decided talent, of accurate learning, of cultivated tastes, and of very retiring habits. His eldest son was a well-known bookseller in Boston, and the publisher of the celebrated "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Another son was for several years a Professor in Amherst College.

The second son, the subject of this memorial

sketch, passed his early life in Salem, graduating at the Latin School at the age of fifteen. He entered Dartmouth College, but in his Sophomore year transferred his relations to Brown University, where he was graduated in 1835 as the youngest member of the famous "Conscientious Class," so called in the annals of the college for refusing to take their degree. After graduating, he was for two years Principal of the Academy at Uxbridge, Mass., and in the fall of 1837 he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover. Here he pursued the customary course of studies preparatory to the Christian ministry, to which he was then looking forward. He devoted himself especially to philology, and to the Oriental languages and Eastern antiquities, in which departments of knowledge he attained great proficiency. Indeed, according to the testimonies of his instructors, Professors Edwards and Stuart, few students, if any, had in these departments excelled him. His graduating address attracted unusual attention, and was greatly admired on account of the elegant style in which it was written, and the thorough acquaintance with Oriental subjects which it evinced on the part of its author.

While at Andover Mr. Jewett had given much attention to bibliography, and the collection and arrangement of books in libraries. He assisted Mr. Taylor in the preparation of his famous catalogue, published in 1833, and for a year and upwards he held the position of librarian, in connection with his routine duties as a student. At this time he had formed a plan to visit Palestine and other Eastern countries, partly for missionary purposes, but mainly for extensive researches in Biblical antiquities. In this he had received encouragement from eminent scholars, and facilities for the carrying out of his plans such as few men in this country had ever enjoyed. So slight a circumstance as the misdirecting of a letter, informing him when the vessel in which he had taken passage was to sail, changed the whole course of his after life. The vessel sailed without him, and in the spring of 1841 he took charge of

\* Read at the Thousand Islands Conference, 1887.

"Day's Academy," in Wrentham, Massachusetts. Here I was permitted to make his acquaintance, and to form a personal friendship which continued without abatement of interest through all the changes of his eventful career. I had charge of the English department of the Academy, and recited to him in Latin and in Greek. We boarded at the same house, and were thus together constantly. He told me of his trials and disappointments, and talked of his hopes. He was my senior and in my estimation, even then, a distinguished man. I can never forget the impression which the elegance of his person, the refinement of his manners, his pleasant voice, his kindly smile, his beaming eyes, his cordial affection for his friends, and his urbanity towards all, made upon my mind. It is clear and distinct to this day.

During Mr. Jewett's student life in college, the library, which then comprised about nine thousand volumes, was in "an apartment in University Hall, crowded to excess, unsightly, and wholly unsuited for the purpose to which from necessity it was devoted." It was open three times a week, one hour each time; the old classification of folio, quarto, octavo, and duodecimo was rigidly observed, one folio being allowed to be kept by the students four weeks, and two duodecimos two weeks; the undergraduates were not allowed to take the books from the shelves, or even to pass beyond the Librarian's table, preservation rather than use being the watchword of the library committee, in accordance with the usages of a mediæval age. Upon the suggestion of President Wayland, who in the matter of college libraries was far in advance of his time, the Hon. Nicholas Brown erected at his own expense a beautiful building for a library and chapel, to which, in testimony of veneration for his former instructor, he gave the name of Manning Hall. It was dedicated on the 4th of February, 1835, when the President delivered a masterly discourse on the "Dependence of Science upon Revealed Religion," which Mr. Jewett, then a senior, was permitted to hear, and to which he frequently referred in after life. The books were at once transferred to the shelves of this new building. A library fund of \$25,000 had already been secured. Professor Gannett was at first appointed Librarian, and afterwards the late Professor Caswell. It was found, however, even at this early day, that a professor, whose main duties were to teach, could not properly care for and manage a large and increasing public library. It needed some one in charge who was skilled in

bibliographical research, and who had made library management a study. Such an one was the youngest member of the class of '35; and accordingly we find in the records of the joint Library committee, under date of October 2, 1841, the following entry:

"Resolved, That Mr. Charles C. Jewett, of Salem, Massachusetts, be employed under the direction of the Library committee, to make out a new and improved Catalogue of the University Library, and superintend the printing of the same; and that during the period in which he shall be so occupied, he be charged with the ordinary duties of Librarian; and that he be allowed for said services, until the catalogue shall have been completed, at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum."

Mr. Jewett, upon being made acquainted with this resolve, resigned his position at the Academy, and at once entered upon his new and chosen work, in the library of his beloved Alma Mater. The books were carefully assorted according to their size, and, as far as convenient, according to their subjects, each one having its fixed place upon the shelf, and being thus numbered, shelf-listed and catalogued. This method has been pursued down to the present time. It meets all our wants, and we know of no better. A minute classification of the books upon the shelves according to the subjects of which they treat has never been thought desirable, and in fact has never been attempted, because of the impossibility of continuing such a classification in a library receiving constant accessions, without the sacrifice of more important advantages.

The catalogue was completed and published in the fall of 1843, making an octavo volume of 576 pages. It was favorably noticed in the *North American Review* and in other periodicals, and drew especial attention to this department of the Institution. It consists of two parts; a descriptive catalogue of all the works in the Library, and an index of subjects. In the arrangement of the first part Mr. Jewett followed the plan of the Andover catalogue to which I have already referred, which he regarded, to use his own words, "as far superior to all others of the kind which had then been published in this country, and which has been pronounced in Germany a model catalogue." The index is both alphabetical and classified. The plan is in most respects that of the Signet Catalogue of Edinburgh, a work which has been highly commended in England.

The publication of the catalogue led to the establishment of a new department of instruction in the University, and Mr. Jewett was appointed "Professor of Modern Languages and Litera-

ture," with the understanding that he should spend several years abroad, and purchase books for the library. He accordingly embarked for Europe, where he spent two years, mostly in France, Germany, and Italy, devoting his time to the acquisition of the languages of these countries, and making himself familiar with all the principal libraries. Among the seven thousand volumes of French, German, and Italian books which he purchased was a fine collection of the best books on bibliography then extant. A large part of these are described in the "Librarian's Manual," which I was so presumptuous as to publish thirty years ago.

Mr. Jewett also spent six months in England, purchasing books, visiting Oxford and Cambridge, and making himself thoroughly familiar with the library of the British Museum, which he daily frequented. Here he formed the acquaintance and friendship of Panizzi, whom he always regarded as the prince of librarians. In the printed report of the "Commissioners to Inquire into the Constitution and Management" of this National Institution, before whom the great Italian was on trial, and from which fire of persecution he emerged without a hair singed, and with a reputation for professional ability and success which has never been surpassed, we find special allusion to a letter from Professor Jewett, which the Commissioners commend as highly important. It contributed very much, without doubt, to the popular verdict in favor of Panizzi. The letter, which is printed in full on page 262 of the Report, is directed to the late Henry Stevens, and is dated April 29, 1847. Some extracts from this letter may be given in this connection.

"I have heard," he writes, "with regret, not unmingled with indignation, of the complaints which have been made against Mr. Panizzi's management of the library of the British Museum. You ask my opinion *in extenso* on the subject. This I am most ready to give. You know that after having been employed for several years as a librarian, and having thus become familiar with all the details of a librarian's duties, I spent two years on the continent of Europe, visiting the principal libraries for the purpose of collecting such information as would enable us in America to establish our libraries on the best possible foundation. With this preparation I went to England. You know how much time I spent in the British Museum, and how courteously I was received by all the gentlemen connected with the establishment. The opinion which I then formed, and which I believe I expressed to Mr. Panizzi, I still hold, that any person who wishes to become thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject of *Bibliothekwissenschaft* (to use a German word for which we have no English equivalent), the science of libraries, need go no further than the British Museum. In my opinion, it is by far the best regulated library in the world. The books are

more faithfully guarded, and the public are more promptly served, than in any other library with which I am acquainted."

This was written forty years ago, when the library contained 320,000 volumes. The same testimony would I am sure be given to-day, although the collection has increased in the interval nearly ten-fold. Perhaps some of my brother librarians may turn to this interesting letter and see what the writer says of the promptness with which books are given out in some of the German libraries, where they are called for one day and delivered the next. I may be allowed to quote what Professor Jewett says about the catalogue, as his views apply with force at the present day:

"The work," he says, "ought to be well done. It would be a disgrace to the nation, and in the end it would be bad economy, to publish a hastily prepared, and consequently imperfect, catalogue, although such a one might be, to a certain extent, useful, and perhaps, even to a great part of those who would consult it, quite satisfactory. It should be a work of bibliographical authority. The scholars of all nations demand this of Great Britain. Their demand will not go unheeded, I verily believe, notwithstanding the claims of the ignorant and the petulant. Now to make such a catalogue as the library of the British Museum ought to have is very slow work. Let any person sit down and attempt to catalogue, say one hundred different articles, in a way that shall be satisfactory to an intelligent bibliographer; let him notice the time which he consumes in the operation, and then let him consider the number of different articles to be thus dealt with. Let him reflect, too, that it is a kind of work upon which but a very limited number of assistants can, with advantage, be employed simultaneously; let him consider how tedious and time consuming is the task of arranging and printing all these materials, and I think he will be convinced that the catalogue cannot be completed at an earlier date than Mr. Panizzi has named." (1845, in seventy volumes, representing the Library up to 1854.)

In the year 1829 James Smithson, an English scientist, died, leaving the whole of his property to his nephew, and in case of his death without issue to the United States, to found at Washington an institution to be called by his name, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. The property, amounting to upwards of half a million dollars, besides the accumulated interest, came into the possession of the United States Government in 1838. Various propositions were from time to time made to Congress for the appropriation of this fund. One project was to establish an Astronomical Observatory, another to form an Agricultural School, another to found a National University, and still another to place the money under the charge of the National Institute. No one of the many plans suggested



met the approval of Congress, until the Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, proposed, and in one of his most brilliant and effective speeches (works, v. 2, p. 248) advocated the establishment of a great central library of reference and research. His bill met with general approval and passed the Senate, but was lost amongst other unfinished business in the House. At the next session of Congress, in 1846, an act was finally passed creating the "Smithsonian Institution." In the discussion of the bill reported for this purpose by a select committee of the House, the Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, defended the library in a speech of great learning and eloquence, and offered a series of amendments, designed, as he expressly stated, "to direct the appropriation entirely to the purposes of a library." These amendments were adopted. In December, 1846, the Board of Regents appointed the late Professor Joseph Henry, a scientist, Secretary of the Institution; and they afterwards appointed Professor Jewett Librarian and Assistant Secretary. Mr. Jewett, whose bibliographical skill and knowledge of libraries and librarians had already given him a national reputation, and placed him in the front of his profession, resigned his position at Brown University in March, 1848, and entered upon his work at Washington, with a sincere desire to carry out what he understood to be the clearly expressed wishes of Congress, and build up a great national library. I need not detail here his various disappointments and failures. There was no personal hostility between the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, but the former represented science, the latter literature; and in the long controversy between the two science prevailed. At first the income of the Institution, amounting to \$30,000, was, by a compromise, divided between the two departments. Gradually, however, the funds were absorbed by the scientists; the policy of the Board of Regents became less and less friendly to the library, and eventually Professor Jewett, tired of a warfare of words, and thoroughly disheartened, resigned his position as Librarian and Assistant Secretary. He had, it is true, during the seven years that he was connected with the Institution, done much to promote bibliographical studies and the growth of American libraries. His "Notices of Public Libraries in the United States," the first work of the kind ever published, was widely circulated, and met with very general favor. He elaborated a series of rules for cataloguing, which proved to be of immense service; and he perfected a system of cataloguing by

stereotyping separately the title of each work in a library, which was designed to combine economy with accuracy. The plan was approved by eminent scholars and bibliographers, and was published under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. It proved eventually a failure, owing to the shrinking of the material with which he formed the stereotype plates.

But it is his connection with the famous "Librarians' Convention" of 1853 that brings him to our special notice to-day. He was to my certain knowledge the prime mover in this enterprise, although Charles B. Norton first proposed it, and earnestly advocated it in the columns of his *Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular*. He corresponded with distinguished librarians abroad, inviting them to attend. His friend Panizzi, as we learn from his "Life and Correspondence" recently published, called it a "Congress of Librarians in the United States," and would have been present but for the expense. In a letter on the subject to Mr. Haywood, referring to Professor Jewett's invitations, he says: "The Americans have always been my friends, and the principles which will prevail are mine. They wish me to go, and I should like it amazingly; but the expense is too heavy. I will try, if possible, to get help from the trustees. Do you think it possible, in case of my going, that if the packet is not full I might have a cabin to myself?" Professor Jewett was the unanimous choice of the Convention for its President; and during its sessions from day to day he presided with signal grace and ability. His opening remarks struck the keynote of the proceedings. Alluding to the call for the Convention, to which allusion has already been made in this body, he said: "It was not the result of a correspondence among librarians, nor was it the subject of long and careful consideration. It was, rather, a spontaneous movement. It was first, I think, suggested a year ago or more in Norton's *Literary Gazette*. Librarians spoke to each other on the matter when they happened to meet. Every one was pleased with the idea. At length a formal call was written and signed by a few who happened to meet the gentlemen having charge of the paper." "We meet," he continued, "for the purpose of seeking mutual instruction and encouragement in the discharge of the quiet and unostentatious labors of our vocation, for which each at his separate post finds perhaps but little sympathy, for which each when at home must derive enthusiasm only from within himself and from the silent masters of his daily communion. We are not here for stately



debate, for conspicuous action, much less for an exhibition of ourselves. We come to receive and to act upon suggestions. We meet for familiar, informal, conversational conference." And do we not, my brethren, so meet to-day in this beautiful and quiet summer retreat?

Upon his resignation at Washington Professor Jewett was offered an honorable position in our oldest university, and also the presidency of a college; but his tastes and inclination were for a higher sphere of labor, and he gladly continued in his appointed work. It had been decided about this time to build up a great public library in the metropolis of New England, the chief impetus having been given by a munificent donation from Mr. Joshua Bates, of London. A large fund was to be expended in the outset for books, the selection and arrangement of which demanded the best bibliographic knowledge and skill that could be procured. The enterprise was in the hands of gentlemen and scholars, like Edward Everett, George Ticknor, John P. Biglow, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, W. W. Greenough, Gen. Dennie, and Henry W. Haynes, who were the early trustees. By their unanimous choice Professor Jewett was placed in charge, and in 1855 he entered upon his duties. Three years later, upon the completion of the library building,

he was formally elected Superintendent. Upon his work here I need not now enlarge. Our honored ex-President, his successor in office, can do ample justice to this part of my sketch. The card-catalogue which he prepared, and its "indexes" which he published, the rules for the government of the library and for cataloguing which he elaborated, have been accepted as excellent "by the most competent judges at home and abroad," and have served as models.

But the labors of his new and important position, the responsibilities that devolved upon him as the executor of his father-in-law's estate, and the cares of a growing family proved too much for his excited and over-worked system. On the morning of Wednesday, January 8, 1868, apparently in full health, he left his home in Braintree, and entered upon his customary duties at the library. In the afternoon, while thus engaged, he was seized with apoplexy, and on the following morning, soon after midnight, he breathed his last. Thus died, in the 52d year of his age, and in the midst of his labors and usefulness, one whom we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, as an honor to our profession, a model librarian, the President of the first Librarians' Convention ever held in the world, a true gentleman, a ripe scholar, and a devout Christian.

### THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

BY J. SCHWARTZ, POET-LARIAT OF THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

*Dedicated, by permission, to Melvil Dewey.*

#### I.

THREE little maids from school are we,  
Filled to the brim with economy,  
—Not of the house but library,  
Learnt in the Library School.

*1st Maid*—I range my books from number one.

*2d Maid*—Alphabetically I've begun.

*3d Maid*—In regular classes mine do run.

*All*—Three maids from the Library School.

*All*—Three little maidens all unwary,  
Each in charge of a library,  
Each with a system quite contrary  
To every other school.

#### II.

Our catalogues, we quite agree,  
From faults and errors must be free,  
If only we our way can see  
To find the proper rule.

*1st Maid*—I decide for the Dictionary.

*2d Maid*—I for a classified Summary.

*3d Maid*—Mine combines these plans that vary.

*All*—Three maids from the Library School.

*All*—Three little maidens all unwary,  
Each in charge of a library,  
Each with a system quite contrary  
To every other school.

#### III.

For charging books we've systems three,  
(All are as good as good can be),  
By which we run our library,  
Each by a different rule.

*1st Maid*—Under Readers' names I look.

*2d Maid*—Cards by dates is the plan I took.

*3d Maid*—I have a card for every book.

*All*—Three maids from the Library School.

*All*—Three little maidens all unwary,  
Each in charge of a library,  
Each with a system quite contrary  
To every other school.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FORBES LIBRARY IN NORTHAMPTON.

*A Letter to the Springfield Republican, by Prof. Herbert B. Adams.*

At a recent meeting of the American Library Association, upon one of the Thousand Islands, an idea was suggested which met with the hearty approval of many competent managers of libraries. The idea will be speedily acted upon by the Worcester Public Library, which is one of the best administered in all New England, and which has done most of all in mediating between good literature and the public schools. The librarian of that new and model library building in the city of Buffalo proposes also to act upon the suggestion, and it is looked upon with great favor by the librarian and trustees of the recent \$3,000,000 Newberry foundation in Chicago. These facts will perhaps justify me, a disinterested friend and no longer a resident of Northampton, in recommending the project to the consideration of intelligent citizens through the columns of *The Republican*, which has already made some allusion to my recent address to the librarians. The Forbes Library offers such a superb vantage-ground for planting a new idea that my zeal as a propagandist has been easily excited by inquiries from one or two of your readers.

My idea in brief is this: every great public library should become, in its own local field, a people's university, the highest of high schools in the community. It should be the roof and crown of organized public instruction not only for existing schools but also for the graduates of schools, for studious persons already past the school age, whether in the higher or the lower walks of life. There is a most extraordinary movement in England called "university extension." It means the extension of university instruction, in popular form by lecturers from the great university centres of Oxford and Cambridge, throughout the great towns and manufacturing districts of England. Educated young Englishmen are beginning to realize what Lord Bacon long ago said, that "Learning for man's self is, in many branches thereof, a depraved thing." In response to local demands for systematic instruction in political economy, social science, English history, English politics, etc., university men are now going forth from their academic cloisters to meet the social wants of their time. During the last 10 years the University of Cambridge alone has supplied 600 popular lecture courses and reached 60,000 Englishmen. Antagonism between the classes and the masses has been broken down. Capital and labor have joined hands for the elevation of society. The attention of entire communities has been directed to the burning questions of our time. Public reading; instead of being frivolous and desultory, has been led into profitable fields. Intellectual energy has been concentrated upon particular subjects for sufficient time to create some mental and moral impression. Now, my notion is that these same results can be accomplished in America through the agency of our great public libraries, by utilizing the highest educational forces within their reach.

In order to organize and shape instruction for the people in a large community like Northampton

various things are needed. First, an educated librarian of the modern type. The administration of libraries has become a distinct profession, requiring a special training of the highest order. The idea that a broken-down man or a feeble-minded woman can manage a great library containing the wisdom of all the world has pretty generally died out. A man is needed who has been educated for the profession of librarian as a lawyer is educated for the law or as a physician is educated for his practice, although the liberal professions are poor models for the training of specialists.

Second, under the direction of a competent librarian, library lectures should be instituted in courses of 12 plain talks, one each week, upon one great subject, like labor and capital, social problems, history of the 19th century, etc. Continuity of ideas and plainness of speech should be cultivated. The old-fashioned lyceum course on heterogeneous topics was a distracting variety-show of literary fire-works, and is a thing of the past. Public interest should be awakened and held to particular themes of some moment to society.

Third, class courses. In every popular audience there is always a "saving remnant" of earnest students, although they may never have graduated from college or even from a high school. Such persons, whether clerks or mechanics or cultivated bookworms, whether male or female, in society or out, should be gathered by a person of tact and sense into a class-course for a discussion of the previous lectures and for guidance in private reading. Topics should be suggested for individual study and report to the class. Printed references to standard authorities in the public library should accompany the printed syllabus of the public lectures. Book reservations, corresponding to this list, should be set apart for consultation upon a reading-room table.

Fourth, a lecturer or instructor should be engaged for the library and class course. When one course is ended another should be organized, with a new man. Competent specialists can be secured from the nearest college or university; and they should be paid, not only for their expenses, but \$10 or \$20 for each lecture. The local rate for sermons would be a fair basis for the lecture tariff. It is an imposition to ask scientific men to lecture for nothing. Moreover, free lectures have more or less pauperized intellectually every community. They are almost as bad in their way as Roman circuses or free lunches. No "dead-heads" should be the rule in all higher education. Free scholarships, premiums on poverty, something for nothing, will be the ruin of students if a halt is not called. Of course all education is more or less a charity, but the economic element should not be wholly eliminated. Some quid pro quo should be given for teaching as for preaching. In England one-half of the expense for university extension lectures is usually defrayed by the sale of tickets by canvass among the people. The other half comes from the subscriptions of public-spirited citizens. The more generous the subscription, the cheaper the tickets and the greater the sale.

The practical conclusion of these suggestions

is that the trustees of the Forbes Library ought to arrange, in their plans for its construction, for (1) a small lecture-hall, seating perhaps 300 people. A small hall is preferable for higher educational purposes. People want to come when the company is necessarily limited. (2) A class-room capable of accommodating 50 students, all seated around tables in banquet-fashion, for a conversational discussion of lectures, or the examination of books and specimens, etc. Such a room would serve many literary and educational purposes in a community like Northampton. The new library at Buffalo, which is admirably described by its admirable librarian, Mr. Larned, in an illustrated volume, has provided for a lecture-room and a class-room; and Dr. W. F. Poole, of Chicago, is considering the same project for the great Newberry Library.

One point more. The good people of Northampton have upon the heights of their growing city a beautiful college, with an excellent corps of professors, trained in all the arts and sciences, and with a great variety of educational apparatus, which might easily be conveyed a short distance for the illustration of popular evening lectures. Here, upon the heights of learning is an unfailing source of intellectual supply for the intellectual demands of the people of Northampton. Here is a fountain of inspiration for a people's university. Here Smith College and the Forbes Library ought to stand side by side as the Erechtheum and the Parthenon stood upon the acropolis of Athens. The temples of Minerva should have elevation and beauty and light. The "still air of delightful studies" will be as agreeable for a people's university as for a woman's college. Seclusion from the noisy street, room for the expansion of a great institution, which is to broaden and deepen its popular foundations through the coming centuries, are important considerations for all the friends of sound learning in the progressive town of Northampton.

Mr. J. N. Larned writes to the *Buffalo Courier*: "I have a great desire to see the scheme of Prof. Adams tried in Buffalo this coming winter. We have every facility for it in our library building. We have the lecture-room, we have the class-room, and, if we take up the most important subject of the day, which is that of political economy in its bearing upon the relations between labor and capital, we have a fairly good collection of books to work with. I talked of the matter with Prof. Adams at Round Island, and I have corresponded with him since. I find that we can probably engage on moderate terms for a twelve weeks' course of lectures and class studies in that department of political economy, a young man whom Prof. Adams is prepared to recommend, who is an ardent and thorough-going student of the subject, who talks plainly and clearly, and who has had experience in similar work among the colleges. The expense of the proposed course would probably be from \$300 to \$400.

"The question now is: Are there forty or fifty people in Buffalo, both sexes, young and old, capitalists and workmen together, who care to pursue systematic course of reading, study, question-asking, question-answering, and discussion on this

subject, under competent guidance, for a few weeks during the coming winter, and pay, say \$4 or \$5 for the whole of it? Next: Are there 150 people more who will attend the course of twelve lectures, simply, and pay ten cents for each lecture? Finally: Inasmuch as it is necessary to be sure of meeting expenses if the course is undertaken, can we get a guarantee fund of about \$200 subscribed, to be drawn upon if the course fails to be self-sustaining?

"I would like to hear from those who feel an interest in Professor Adams' proposal and who can reply in part to either one of the three questions above."

#### THE NEW LIBRARIAN OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

AFTER a long struggle and considerable feeling Mr. F. C. Hild was elected to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Poole. Mr. Poole, it will be remembered, sent in his resignation as librarian about the middle of last July and it went into effect Aug. 1. There were a number of candidates put forward to succeed him, one coming from as far East as Boston. The contest was quickly narrowed, however, to F. H. Hild, Mr. Poole's assistant, and Thomas C. MacMillan, a newspaper man and politician. It soon became apparent that there was a tie in the board. It is difficult to get at the true inwardness of the stubborn contest in the board. It is stated, however, by men in a position to know that Hild has been supported by one faction because he was the most available candidate presented to the consideration of the board, and that MacMillan's support has been equally warm because of political influences which have been brought to bear. This view, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, was presented quite forcibly by a man who had abundant opportunity to know the facts. He said: "The deal originated in the Twelfth Ward and was simply to make MacMillan librarian as the reward for past political services. He has done a good deal of political work and was entitled to something, so the 'municipal ring' determined to make him librarian. Mayor Roche was imposed upon sufficiently to work for him in an early stage of the game, but somebody opened his eyes and since then he has had little or nothing to do with the fight. I know that all the wires have been worked persistently, and that everybody who had any influence has been importuned for help. Senator Farwell wrote several letters before he found out what the scheme was and then he dropped it. Of course, there's nothing wrong in working for a friend, but things have come to a pretty pass when the position of librarian of the Public Library is regarded as a political plum to be peddled out along with the other offices. MacMillan is all right enough, only that he hasn't the proper qualifications for the office. There has been too much politics in the library already. If you'll look over the list of sixty employés you'll find a fearful and wonderful collection of jaw-breaking names. They belong to Bohemians taken in by Kadlec, who is a Bohemian druggist and Chairman of the Committee of Administration, which has the selection of candidates for

places in the library. Carter Harrison wanted Bohemian votes and appointed Kadlec; Kadlec loved his countrymen and got them places. Some of them are valuable, there's no denying that; but there has been little or no show for an American around the library for some time. Enright is a member of the same committee, and MacMillan was the third when he was on the board. The three worked together, and inasmuch as MacMillan never objected to Kadlec's putting in his friends Kadlec votes for him now, as is very natural. As far as Umbdenstock and Beebe are concerned I think myself that they were made to understand the position before they were appointed on the board, but I don't know it so certainly that I could prove it. I don't mean that they were pledged, but that they were given to understand what would be expected of them. Now that Williams is home I'm pretty sure Hild will be elected. Williams is something of a politician, but he's too much of a man to vote any other way than right, and I've an idea that he means to vote for the best man and keep politics out of the place." The contest elicited not a little newspaper discussion and the strongest protest against the jobbery brought into play in the election appeared in the *Chicago Morning News* from which we feel tempted to give an extract: "We live in a day of civil service reform," says the writer. "Mr. Hild has been in the service of the library twelve years and for six years has been Mr. Poole's office assistant and chief cataloguer. He is a refined gentleman, an accomplished bibliographer, knows all the books in the library and is recommended by his late chief and all who know his scholarly attainments as fully competent to fill the position of librarian. Mr. MacMillan's qualifications, on the other hand, are that he is a politician; that he was one of Carter Harrison's Republican appointees for director in the library board; that he is now a prominent member of a west side Republican club; and that, in the distribution of soft places in the new city government, the librarianship of the public library falls to MacMillan, and the machine says he must have the office. He has had no library experience and no knowledge of bibliography. He could no more look up a mooted question as to authorship or editions in the admirable collection of bibliographical works in the librarian's room than a drayman could write an opinion for the Supreme Court. . . . The principal objection which has ever been urged against the public-library system—and it has been a popular argument in New York City and Philadelphia, where they have no such institution—that their management is sure to fall into the hands of politicians and the offices be distributed as political patronage. Are we to have the first practical application of these assertions in Chicago?"

Frederick H. Hild was born in Chicago twenty-nine years ago. His father, who died ten years ago, was a member of the firm of Chase & Hild, sign-painters. He went to the public schools and high school till he was 17, when he left the latter to enter the service of the library as an employé on the evening force. This was in 1875, and ever since Mr. Hild has been engaged in

practical library work, continually cramming his head with bibliographical knowledge. When he entered the service the library contained 30,000 volumes, as compared with 130,000 now. For many years Mr. Hild had charge of the reference department of the library, and in 1881 he became Mr. Poole's assistant, and he has served in that capacity ever since, rendering the librarian invaluable aid. Always fond of books, he is in love with his work, and has adopted it as a profession. Mr. Hild looks much younger than he is, and is extremely modest as to his own life; but as a worker in the interests of the library he is indefatigable. He lives with his mother in Evanston, and his life has been a very quiet one. He has made hosts of friends among the literary people of Chicago, and the newspaper men have been in the habit of using him as an encyclopædia. He is a member of the American Library Association, and has attended a number of the meetings of that body.

Mr. Poole, speaking of his qualifications, said they were "first rate." "He has been twelve years in the library and for six years was my office assistant, so I feel able to speak from a knowledge of him. I think him a rare man for the place. I know most of the librarians of the country, and I don't know a man of his age who is his superior as a bibliographer. His habits of study are excellent, and he is a man who is constantly growing. His personal qualities are also excellent; he is modest and unassuming, and doesn't pretend to do anything that he can't do. Anything he does, does not need revising. Then, too, he is gentlemanly and affable. To be sure, he has not a literary reputation outside of the library and he is not distinguished as a scientist, a historian, or preëminently as a linguist. He is a young man, and there is time for the development of these qualifications. These qualifications for it are very superior."

#### DECISION IN THE CORNELL LIBRARY CASE.

ON August 20, the General Term of Court sitting at Utica handed down the following decision in the Fiske-McGraw case:

In the matter of the estate of John McGraw, deceased, and also in the matter of the estate of Jennie M. McGraw-Fiske, deceased, Willard Fiske and Joseph McGraw and others, appellants, against Cornell University and Douglas Boardman, executor, etc., respondents. The decree of Tompkins County is reversed on the ground that Cornell University, at the date of the death of Jennie McGraw-Fiske, had reached the limit of its charter, and was not entitled to take or hold any of the property and funds given to it by her will, and the proceedings are remitted to the Surrogate with directions to make a distribution of the property and funds remaining in the hands of the executor, with any advances and payments heretofore made by him to Cornell University to the appellants according to their rights as they shall appear, with costs to appellants payable out of the funds. Opinions by Hardin, P. J., and Merwin, J. The legacies to the university aggregated about \$1,121,570.

### American Library Association.

#### PRELIMINARY REPORT ON 1887 MEETING.

At the Thousand Islands meeting of 1887 the questions of arrangements and program for the 1888 meeting at St. Louis were referred to the Standing Committee.

The Committee thought it well to map out preliminary suggestions while the experience of the previous meeting was yet fresh, and accordingly held a consultation with prominent members of the Association during the Saturday on the St. Lawrence steamboat. They now submit these provisional plans for discussion and suggestion:

Opening Session:—President's address; Reports of officers and standing committees; exhibition and description of new inventions and practical helps.

Second Session:—Practical relations of libraries to children and other special classes, to be introduced by papers on the Children's Library Association of New York, and Work in manufacturing communities, these to be followed by *talks* of not more than ten minutes each by four or five designated speakers, and by an open discussion.

Third Session:—A. L. A. Publishing Section; Reports of yearly reporters, and discussion of reports.

Fourth Session:—Insurance and precautions against damage by fire, water, heat, etc., with special reference to lowering by such precautions the rate of insurance. A reporter is wanted who will gather statistics of fires in libraries, rates of insurance, and proportionate damage of books by fire and water. Papers on heating and ventilation will also be included in this session, and the Committee will be glad to have offers of such papers.

Fifth Session:—Miscellaneous. The Committee propose to secure for this session papers of general interest likely to require and stimulate discussion. Offers of papers and suggestions of topics and also of men and women to treat them are asked from all interested.

Amen Session:—With no specific program, but giving opportunity for discussion on topics of the moment or further discussion on subjects which excited special interest during previous sessions; also, decision of date and place of next Conference, report of Committee on Officers, resolutions, etc.

There will be one evening session as a public meeting, at which Mr. S. S. Green, of Worcester, and others will deliver addresses on "Libraries in their relation to Technical Education and the Interests of Mechanics," in which meeting the

participation of the artisan classes of St. Louis will be particularly invited by the local committee.

It has been suggested that members from the East might join in a pre-Conference excursion on the way West, possibly going by way of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. to Harper's Ferry, thence up the Shenandoah Valley to the Luray Cavern and White Sulphur Springs, thence across Kentucky to the lower Ohio or Mississippi, reaching St. Louis by river steamer. It has also been suggested that the post-Conference excursion, if one be practicable at this time of the year, should be down the Mississippi by steamer to New Orleans.

C. A. CUTTIE, *President, ex-officio.*

MELVIL DEWEY, *Secretary, ex-officio.*

R. R. BOWKER.

#### PUBLICATION SECTION.

##### PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.

The first deliveries of printed catalog cards has been made to subscribers to the Publication Section, and the following circular has been sent out to other libraries:

Enclosed are specimens of the new printed catalog cards furnished by the Publishing Section of the American Library Association. One hundred books selected from the leading new publications from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31 are to be thus cataloged as an experiment, and the cards will be furnished to subscribers (one copy of each) for one dollar, additional copies at the same rate.

Their form and style is dictated by their being printed (as the only way at present feasible of producing them) from the electrotype blocks preparing from the *Publishers' Weekly* record of new books for the American Annual Catalogue.

It is suggested that they will be found useful kept in a separate drawer as a list of important new books, to be transferred to the regular card catalog under one or more headings, as soon as the books are purchased. For this purpose it is intended to furnish those desiring the change with all or a portion of the cards, cut down to the ordinary standard size (12½ by 5 cm.), if they will express this wish to the undersigned. That is to say, each subscriber may have his cards all of one size or partly of both, as he may desire, without additional cost.

Additional sets of the cards will be furnished at one cent each; it will probably not be practicable to supply single cards of individual books.

It is hoped that a large number of libraries may join in supporting this experiment, making it feasible to continue it regularly. It will be found to be an extremely cheap as well as accurate and thorough way of cataloging, and if well supported it can be greatly improved as well as still further reduced in cost.

Address correspondence and subscriptions to

W. I. FLETCHER,

Manager A. L. A. Publishing Section,  
Amherst, Mass.



### United Kingdom Association.

TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE,  
BIRMINGHAM.\*

Tuesday, Sept. 21—Thursday, Sept. 23, 1887.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was opened Tuesday, Sept. 21, in the Council House, Birmingham. The members assembled at a quarter to ten o'clock in the councillors' retiring-room, and the session began a quarter of an hour later. The Mayor (Alderman Sir T. Martineau) presided *pro tem.* for the purpose of speaking a few words of welcome to the association, of which Alderman G. J. Johnson (chairman of the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee) is this year the President.

There were present nearly a hundred members of the association, representing most of the large metropolitan and town libraries, and many smaller provincial ones, besides many residents of Birmingham.

Letters of regret were received from Mr. E. A. Bond, principal librarian of the British Museum; Mr. E. B. Nicholson, librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Mr. H. R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club, etc. A letter had also been received from Melvil Dewey, secretary of the American Library Association, announcing that Miss Ellen M. Coe, chief librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, had been appointed delegate of the American Association to the Birmingham meeting, and sending congratulations to the meeting of the sister association.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

After the formal welcome from the Mayor, the President, Alderman Johnson, rose amid applause to deliver the annual address, which was on the place of free libraries in the educational agencies of the country. In the course of a careful and elaborate address, he said that success in every profession depended not only upon the technical skill of the workman, but also on the amount of enthusiasm which he could bring to his work, and upon that enthusiasm depended very much the usefulness, the dignity, and the importance of the occupation upon which he was engaged. In no profession was enthusiasm more needed than in this. Librarians had the reputation of being constantly concerned with one of the most interesting of human objects, that of literature, whereas the life of most of them—he was speaking mostly of those engaged in free

libraries—had as little to do with the pleasures of literature as the grinding of colors had to do with the pleasure of landscape-painting. Let them look at the facts of the case. The Education Act of 1870 had, roughly and practically speaking, given to the youth of both sexes in this land the ability to read, and to many of them it had given more than the ability to read. In the Birmingham Library last year five-ninths of the habitués of the library were under twenty years of age; therefore about 56 per cent. of their operations dealt with the class of people who had just left school. Why have we taught these people to read? and when we have taught them, what are they to read? For all their future education they would depend mostly upon reading. Taking the country at large, he would say that all their future education, their success in life, even in their own business, depended upon the books they read. Now, where were those books? In their own homes, speaking roughly—and excluding, of course, the one which was found in every house, and which everybody professedly, but very few really understood—they had no books. It was absolutely essential, if they were to benefit by the seven millions a year now spent on teaching them to read, that they should have a further extension of their education, and should have the best books brought to them to read. We had found out now that ignorance was disease morally, danger politically, and what perhaps to some people was a more telling motive, ignorance was a loss commercially. It was absolutely necessary that our workmen, if they were to hold their own in the various competitions between ourselves and other nations, should have such literature that would not only educate their minds, but would, as was done in Birmingham, make them better fitted for the work in which they were engaged. That being so, he needed not to argue the point one moment further with the audience he had before him. He would rather draw attention to what was being done to teach people to read, and to give them healthy literature to read. He found from the Blue Book just published that there were in England and Wales 2,225 School Boards, and 777 School Attendance Committees, making a total of 3,000 engaged in the work of teaching to read. But when one came to the number of committees which are to furnish these people with matter to read, one found they were not to be counted by thousands, and not even by hundreds—they were exactly 130. This represented only one-half of the case. He had put a Library Committee as being like a School

\* Our report is condensed chiefly from the admirably full accounts in the Birmingham *Daily Post*, kindly sent us by Mr. James Yates.



Board or School Attendance Committee; but that was not so. It was only in the large centres of population that a Free Library Committee presided over more than one free library, while School Boards often presided over numerous schools. For instance, in Birmingham there was one Free Library Committee presiding over six institutions, while the School Board had as many as thirty-eight schools under its control, and, in addition to that, there were fifty-one elementary schools receiving Government grants, with the same object of teaching people to read. When we looked at the enormous discrepancy between the machinery for producing what he might term the raw material, and that which alone could render the seven millions annually spent on education effective and useful, we must come to the conclusion that free libraries must receive a large extension in number, as well as a further development in character. How could we account for what happened at York the other day, when an intelligent city rejected the adoption of the Free Libraries Act by an absolute majority? The first point of course is the money question. We had lived unfortunately for the last seven years in unprosperous times, and it happened that the unfortunate British rate-payers of this half-century had to redress almost all the evils which neglect of previous generations had brought them into. We had to take care of our public health at an enormous expenditure, and an increasing sum was being spent on popular education; and no doubt the British rate-payer felt that it was very hard upon him, to say the least, to be told that after all these expenses he must go on and spend something more for public libraries. Of course, that ought to teach a wise prudence in the extension and establishment of libraries, and to that extent the argument was valid. He had always thought, however, that though these arguments might be people's reasons, they were not their motives: that their objection was not, after all, a pecuniary one, but some prejudice of which their arguments were merely a cloak. (Hear, hear.) Only the other day he heard one of the most intelligent citizens of Birmingham say, "Oh, our free libraries only provide boys and girls with novels to read;" and a recent writer in the public press had done his best to intensify that prejudice by a wonderful calculation he had made. He made out, very much to his own satisfaction, that the circulation of free lending libraries was 83.4 per cent. of light reading, as against 16.6 per cent. of what he called solid reading. But what did the gentleman

call light reading? He included not only prose fiction—about which, perhaps, all agreed—but the drama, poetry, and juvenile books and magazines. So this gentleman's light reading included "Hamlet" and "Lear"—(laughter)—"Paradise Lost"—(laughter)—and Young's "Night Thoughts"—(laughter and applause)—and one could not but wonder what his "solid" reading might be. (Loud laughter.) Of course that classification was wrong. The experience of Birmingham last year was that prose fiction—which he would call light reading—was about 58 per cent. of the reading in connection with the Free Library. He did not say that that state of things was satisfactory, but he anticipated that twenty years hence the proportions would be very considerably altered. Those of them who love reading, as he was sure every member of that association did, were not always the solid-reading people they were now. (Laughter.) Let them go back to the time when they were between fourteen and twenty, and what they read then, and how they acquired their taste for reading by what the gentleman whom he had referred to called light reading, mostly novels. (Hear, hear.) As Dr. Johnson said, "I would let a boy at first read any English book which happens to engage his attention; because you have done a great deal when you have brought him to have entertainment from a book. He will get better books afterward." It was not a novel writer, not even a gentleman who read solemn literature like his friend in the press, but an eminent man of science, Sir John Herschell, who, in an address which he delivered to the Windsor and Eton Public Library in 1833, said: "The novel in its best form I regard as one of the most powerful engines of civilization ever invented." But they must also go a step further. Fiction was not merely an amusement. It was, for the lives of a great many of our people, a necessary counterpoise to the monotony of mere mechanical employment. (Applause.) Emerson said, "While the prudential and economical tone of society starves the imagination, affronted nature gets such indemnity as she may; the novel is that allowance and frolic the imagination finds." Once create the passion for reading, and it would not, it could not, confine itself to reading for amusement only. Then there was one other thing, which would probably occur to most of those before him—the serious nature of the questions in science, politics, and religion which were fast coming to the front in our literature, which

occupied the foremost place in our magazines and reviews, and which would compel everyone except the most unthinking to have recourse to books, not to books of fiction merely, but to books which dealt with the great problems of life and our future destiny. (Applause.) All these things tended to show that the demand for fiction was temporary in its character, and the period was, as it were, one of necessary preparation through which a youth was passing before he was fit for the benefits which the libraries provided for him would supply. (Applause.) The objections which had been urged to free lending libraries could not apply to reference libraries; and as soon as a youth acquired a habit of reading he would require explanations which he could not find in his own books, so that reference libraries must become one of the necessities of our civilization. (Applause.) Not only must free libraries be extended as to their numbers, but they must be enlarged as to their scope. (Hear, hear.) We were as yet in the infancy of utilizing the treasures of thought which were to be found in books. Carlyle said that books were the true university; and there was no university that he (Alderman Johnson) knew of which required better professors in order that the ignorant and uneducated might obtain the benefits which were to be found in them. Many of the libraries throughout the country had series of lectures, just as institutes had, and in Birmingham they established a series of lectures on the books themselves with a view to direct the attention of the readers as to what books they should read in the pursuit of healthy studies. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that this operation might be extended and be made part of the permanent organization of the library. (Hear, hear.) We had not yet learned to utilize, as he hoped we should in years to come, the benefit of printed books, to annex the living teacher to the book and the book to the teacher in such a way as to obtain the greatest benefit from both. (Applause.) Many other reforms in library administration than those he had indicated would, doubtless, also be found out and carried into practice; but, whatever the future might have in store for them, he was sure that, on behalf of the public who were outside their profession, and on behalf especially of the Free Libraries Committees of the country, he might congratulate those whom he now addressed as a profession that they had voluntarily associated themselves together with a view to make the best of the institutions under their command; and their meeting yearly for the purpose

of holding conference as to the best means of doing their own work for the benefit of the public was an honor to their profession, as, he was sure, it was a gain to the public. (Applause.)

Mr. Wm. Blades read the first regular paper, on "the present aspect of the question, Who was the Inventor of Printing?" He quoted at length from Mr. Hessels' (of Haarlem) investigation of the Gutenberg evidence, and, rather favoring the view that Haarlem was the birth-place of types, he argued that the claim for Gutenberg was not proven, but that the evidence so far pointed to his being a famous printer who was the first to bring his art to perfection.

#### LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Mr. F. Madan (sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford) read a paper on "What to aim at in Local Bibliography." He said that in compiling collections of local history and lists of them, efforts were often wasted in two ways. Either people had not got the right methods, or else they did the work too fully. As to methods, he thought the basis of the collection should be chronological, not alphabetical, and not according to subject. The lists should be—(1) of controversies; (2) of periodicals, in which he would include the transactions of societies and clubs, and accumulation of manuscript materials; (3) of plans, maps, and engravings; (4) of fugitive pieces, oftenest produced when there was any popular or literary excitement; and (5) a complete list of the productions of the local press. Mr. Madan went on to give some hints as to the choice of works for each of these classes, distinguishing between what he called the sanity and insanity of bibliography. He laid special emphasis upon the fugitive records of club life, which would often, when biography came to be written, give the background of a man, and show his friends as nothing else would. He did not think it necessary that a town should collect the works of every man who happened to have been born in it, for, after all, an author was best known in connection with the place where he had lived longest. The best current local newspaper should be indexed, for the most interesting facts of local life were oftenest difficult to get at. After uttering some words of warning against indiscriminate collecting, Mr. Madan closed with the observation that in view of the advance of education and the increasing importance of free libraries, every piece of good literary work done by a librarian would surely receive its full recognition. (Applause.)—A discussion followed in which Mr. R. Harrison (London) questioned the

wisdom of excluding a subject index in all cases; Mr. Mullins (Birmingham) congratulated the author of the paper on having thrown a good deal of light on a difficult subject; and Messrs. Barrett (Glasgow) and Wright (Plymouth) also spoke.

## BIRMINGHAM COLLECTIONS.

Mr. Sam Timmins contributed a paper on "Special Collections of Books in and near Birmingham," in the course of which he spoke of the valuable special collections of the Birmingham Reference Library. The Shakspeare Memorial Library contained in 1886, 7600 volumes, including 4615 in English, 1950 in German, and 500 in French, the rest being representative of all European languages from Icelandic to Wallachian, with Hebrew, Greek, Welsh, and other unknown tongues. (Laughter.) The Cervantes Library, given by the late William Bragge, had 427 volumes — Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. The Milton Library, founded by Mr. Frank Wright, had nearly 268 volumes, including some rare editions and twenty translations. The Byron Library, recently founded by Mr. Richard Tangye, contained 101 volumes of the complete works, 67 continuations, 29 imitations, 57 memoirs, 20 volumes of the Stowe controversy, and 53 translations. Local literature, including not only Birmingham but Warwickshire, had also very large collections, and was especially rich in original engravings, deeds, charters, and documents. He prefaced his paper by saying that a general survey of the public and private libraries of the land was not to be hoped for, nor, perhaps, was it needed, but some researches into the history and condition of some of the little-known and neglected libraries would not only be important, but was really a duty. The preparation of the paper, for example, had secured some account of a long-neglected parish library founded at King's Norton by Thomas Hall, a Puritan curate of the civil war time. Parish libraries were too often neglected by successive incumbents, and no more regarded than mere heaps of rubbish, while possibly care and knowledge might discover some old book rarity the sale of which would secure a large sum for, say, the restoration of the church. Instancing many recent valuable "finds," he said that every possessor of old books and manuscripts should have a Moslem's reverence for written or printed paper, lest it should contain some scrap of the English Koran, the record of the "wisdom, bravery and virtue" of our fathers, to be honored

and handed down as the richest legacy they could leave to the future lovers of the good old times.

## FREE LIBRARY BY-LAWS.

Mr. J. D. Mullins, of the Birmingham Library, read a paper on "Free library by-laws." He said that the absolute freedom of the Reference Library and reading rooms in Birmingham led undoubtedly to great abuses. No delicacy seemed to deter the tramp from using not only the news room but the best seats in the Reference Library for a snooze — (laughter) — and there could be no question as to the propriety of dealing with such abuses. Already the committee of the library had had to complain of the use of the reading room for betting and for the transaction of various business suited to the commercial room of a hotel. A good deal of discussion had of late arisen on the claims made on behalf of students as distinguished from ordinary readers in regard to the use of pen and ink for making extracts, writing essays, etc., for free access to the bookshelves, and for a separate room. No doubt there did exist a class of persons pursuing definite and regular studies, and this student class comprised persons of all ranks and conditions — sometimes shabby, not over clean, and even unsightly, yet nevertheless students, so that the formation of a student department would not altogether secure that selectness which seemed to be desired. But was it well to create an ostentatious division of the frequenters of the library? Already such a division was created in a subtle, unostentatious way. A librarian from Philadelphia stated recently that in that city the readers had access to the shelves; "but," he added, "with the worst possible results," for the losses of books were frequent, and the state of the shelves one of disorder. He (Mr. Mullins) did not find that a students' room was provided in any of the principal libraries of the country. In the Picton room of the Liverpool Library alcoves were once provided with small tables, on which were pens, ink, etc., but it was found that pupils were received in them by tutors — (laughter) — and much private letter-writing was done therein, so that when a "respectable" thief took away £20 worth of books they were closed. (Renewed laughter.) As to ink, every reasonable necessity would be met by the use of aniline pencils, which had the merit of being cleanly. As to free access to the shelves, there was danger of the privileged class increasing to such an extent as to leave no room for any one else, and of great confusion arising in consequence. — A brief discussion followed, in which the Presi-

dent and others endorsed Mr. Mullins' principal conclusions.

*Second Day.*

ART MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.

The first paper was by Mr. Whitworth Wallis, Curator of the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, on "The Connection between Free Libraries and Art Galleries and Museums." The unity of the purpose of the two appeared to be essential to the perfect action of each, and one might almost be tempted to say that the one without the other was only half complete. The establishment of the Art Gallery was exceedingly popular in the town, and though the attendance since the present building was opened on the 1st of December, 1885, 1,105,268, was greatly in excess of the highest number of visitors at the South Kensington Museum, and represented three times the population of the borough, the Museum officials had no trouble in keeping order, and no objects were injured in any way. With regard to the relations between the Museum and Art Gallery and its sister institution the Free Library, their aims were identical, for they had in view the one end, the culture of the people. The Museum looked to the Free Library to minister to the Museum visitors that knowledge and information which the most comprehensive catalogues and labels in the world would fail to supply. In a place like Birmingham that was particularly the case, for the books on art and art workmanship were as a rule beyond the reach of the ordinary workman, and his appetite having been whetted by a slight description of some object or process in the Museum, he must of necessity have recourse to the Library to acquire further knowledge. That had been brought home to him (Mr. Wallis) several times since he had been in Birmingham by the numerous inquiries made by visitors, mostly of the artisan and poorer class, as to the best books to be read on such and such a subject. With that end in view labels or lists had been prepared which hung in the various galleries, containing the titles of the best works, elementary ones and others more advanced, which might be consulted with advantage. A glance at the return of books issued in the Free Library Reference Department showed him that in 1882 the number of readers of books on Science and Art was just over 20,000. In 1886 the total amounted to 33,500. Of books taken home from the lending library for the purpose of study and bearing upon the like subjects, he found that in 1882 the number of readers was 15,814; but in 1886 the total reached 30,162. These figures showed an increase within

five years of 30,000 readers, and surely among that grand total there were many who had acquired a knowledge of things of which before they were ignorant; whilst others would be encouraged to greater industry and higher and nobler aspirations by such study—the man would become a better mechanic, and the mechanic a better man. A most interesting and instructive lecture on "The Art-Books of the Library" was delivered a little time ago, and last winter five popular lectures were given on "The Art Gallery." Those lectures were attended by 4000 or 5000 people, and, in addition to being instructive, and perhaps leading to the search for more solid information in the Library, they kindled an interest in the Museum collection. That had been borne out by the many offers of objects as gifts to the gallery from those who were not overburdened with the good things of this world. Mr. Wallis suggested the advantage to be derived from the exhibition in the branch libraries of a case containing objects having, if possible, a direct bearing upon the industries which were practised in that locality, believing that such an exhibition would be of great service to the workmen, and an incentive to the perusal of special books. In connection with the Birmingham School of Art there was a small library which, considering its size, was most complete. Birmingham, therefore, was to be congratulated upon possessing three such institutions, all working, each in its own way, for the elevation of the whole people, and that, too, with ample provision for their perpetuation and adequate sustenance.—Dr. Garnett (British Museum) thought the plan of labels described by Mr. Wallis as adopted in Birmingham was an admirable one, and tended to make the museums and libraries auxiliary to each other.—Mr. J. P. Briscoe (Nottingham) said that hitherto the institutions of which Mr. Wallis had been speaking had been regarded as distinct, but he considered they were very intimately connected. They need not be under one roof, but they could be connected in their work, and the museums and art galleries would then become not mere show-rooms, but places affording great educational advantages.—The Mayor (Sir Thos. Martineau) pointed out that although they now might levy a free-library rate without limit, the total cost of the Libraries, School of Art, and Art Gallery to the ratepayers was not more than 2d. in the pound.—Mr. Ballinger (Cardiff) spoke of the value of a natural history and scientific collection, as supplementary to the Art Gallery specimens.

Mr. R. K. Dent, of Aston, contributed a

paper on "The Free Libraries of the Town and Neighborhood."

"WANTED, A LIBRARIAN."

Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, librarian of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, London, contributed an interesting and humorous paper, "Wanted, a Librarian." He did not claim that librarianship could be properly called a profession; but it was, he maintained stoutly, a craft, and they would all admit how difficult it was to be a master of that craft. A librarian had to be a practical man, possessed of a business-like knowledge of the best method of distributing knowledge. A librarian's chief function was not to know for himself, but rather to assist others in gaining knowledge. Mark Pattison said, "The librarian who reads is lost"—(laughter)—and this had been a source of lazy comfort to some so-called practical librarians of illiterate tastes; but the true practical librarian did and must read much, first for the benefit of his readers, and afterwards for his own pleasure. The reason why library committees did not generally appear to regard the practical knowledge of the librarian's business as an indispensable qualification was that they did not understand that their work was a business in itself. He did not desire that they should look at the subject in a spirit of trades unionism, which would be a grievous mistake. To exclaim against outsiders receiving good appointments would only provoke cynical and sarcastic rejoinders, unless they could show that such a practice was a dead loss to the library concerned. If they magnified their calling they should back themselves with hard fact, and the eminent common-sense of the British public would fight their battle for them. If they could not do this, if their protests partook in the least of personal spleen or offended vanity, it were better to hide at once their diminished heads and wind up the affairs of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. (Applause.)—The discussion which followed was taken part in by Messrs. W. Cockerell (Cambridge), Jones (Nottingham), H. M. Gilbert (Southampton), R. Harrison (Treasurer of the Association), Howell (Leicester), Blyden (Plymouth), W. L. Joynt (Dublin), and G. R. Mathews (Bristol). The general tendency of opinion seemed to be that the time at which the services of untrained librarians might be employed was past, inasmuch as during the past ten years there had been a sufficient supply of young and well-versed assistants. It was further pointed out that the best way to secure the appointment of a good librarian was to secure first the election of an able Free Li-

brary committee, and some instances were given in which the free libraries committee of a corporation was little more than a literary "dust-hole."

GAS AND BUILDINGS.

Mr. C. J. Woodward described some experiments as to the effects of gas on leather, in a paper also presented to the American meeting and printed in the Conference Number. He added a suggestion that it might be possible to establish some tests for binding contracts such as existed in the iron and steel trades.

Mr. J. D. Buckland (Stockport) pointed out that experience showed that calf was very unsatisfactory leather for binding books. In his library he had some books bound in calf, which had only been there two years, and the binding of which was rotting away. Russia binding, as was well known, was also unsatisfactory.—Professor Tilden (Mason College) thought that in actual experience the injury was much greater than it was in experiments, because of the rise and fall alternately of the temperature when the gas was lighted and extinguished. When the gas was lighted a film of moisture was deposited on the books on the upper shelves, which moisture contained minute quantities of sulphuric acid, and when it evaporated the acid remained. Every time the gas was lighted the sulphuric acid accumulated, until it reached large quantities and destroyed the books.—Mr. Woodward remarked that in some analyses he had made of the bindings of books he found that the sulphuric acid was equal in quantity to 12 per cent. of the weight of the leather.—Professor Tilden expressed a hope that the experiments would be carried further. They should not be content to improve the binding of books and to exclude the products of the combustion of gas, but they ought to attend very carefully to the ventilation of libraries, so that the temperature to which the upper shelves was exposed should not exceed something very moderate indeed.

At the conclusion of the business the members proceeded to the quadrangle of Queen's College, where they were photographed in a group by Mr. J. Collier, New Street.

Third Day.

DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

The first paper read was by Mr. Frank Pacey (Richmond, Surrey), on "Town Libraries and Surrounding Districts." His paper was chiefly a protest against the resolution of the conference of last year, "that the use of free libraries be extended to residents beyond the rating area, on payment by them of a subscription equivalent to



the rate imposed by the Act." This recommendation had been acted upon in several places, among them Leamington, Doncaster, and Worcester; but the subscription received was very small, and it seemed to him that their action was, under the Public Libraries Acts, illegal. What was required was that all the parishes in a union should be allowed to join in one scheme. He concluded by moving a resolution: "That the resolution passed last year with respect to receiving in free libraries individual subscriptions from residents outside the rating area is in direct opposition to the spirit of the Public Libraries Acts, and is hereby rescinded." Mr. Ogle seconded the resolution, and remarked that he did not think Birmingham would have had as many libraries as there were about the town if such a proceeding as this had occurred. People from West Bromwich and Aston would have come in, and would never have agitated for a library of their own. A considerable discussion ensued, at the end of which the resolution was carried, but the subject was then referred to the Council.

#### GAS AND BINDINGS AGAIN.

Discussion was then resumed on the paper read by Mr. C. J. Woodward. — Mr. J. B. Bailey said one or two instances had been brought before him in which books had been injured by the heat as much as by gas. — Mr. P. E. Cowell (Liverpool) was anxious to know what could be done to stop the serious decay in book bindings that was going on in their libraries. He found that buckram was far better than any kind of leather for resisting gas. Calf was by no means a desirable material. He should like to see some statistics as to the comparative merits of buckram, morocco, and pigskin. — Mr. Burgo (Manchester) pointed out that the heat from gas was not a dry heat. A sixteen-candle power burner would throw off ten or twelve drops of water per minute, and that must be discharged somewhere. — Mr. Plant (Salford) thought that if they could do away with lighting the libraries at night, and get rid of the contract system for binding, they would not have much to complain about. — Mr. Woodward, in reply, said that the sulphur compounds were reported as sulphuric acid; but this did not of necessity imply that the acid was free; on the contrary, as Calvert mentioned, the acid was present partly as an acid-ammonium-sulphate.

Mr. W. Downing read a paper on "Birmingham and literature;" Mr. W. Salt Brassington followed with a paper on "Thomas Hall, and the old library founded by him at King's Norton;"

Mr. C. E. Scarse, of the Birmingham Library, contributed a paper on "Subscription and proprietary libraries in the town and neighborhood." Mr. J. W. Bradley then read a paper on "Books before printing." He explained that the principle of producing a number of impressions of the same figure or picture in a book was known and used long before the fifteenth century. In the middle ages books were not so rare as they were imagined to be. There were cheap books as well as dear ones, but on the whole a book was a luxury. At considerable length he referred to one or two famous libraries actually existing at the time when the discovery or invention of printing changed the method of the production of the books themselves.

#### OPEN SHELVES.

The other paper was by Mr. J. E. Foster on "An Open Reference Library at Cambridge." He said that the free library at Cambridge was opened in 1855 as a reference library only, neither magazines, newspapers, nor a lending library being provided in it. The books were a miscellaneous collection, only a small number being works of reference, and these but little used. The establishment of a lending department three years later led to more labor than could be accomplished by the librarian and his boy assistant. Constant demands for such reference books as dictionaries and encyclopædias led first to one and then to others being shelved in the reading-room, so that readers could help themselves, and so satisfactory did this method prove that other works were added from time to time. The idea took, and the use made of the books was very great, nor were they improperly used or stolen. From these commencements the department had gradually grown until it now contained 1276 volumes. It might be asked what check there was against the improper use of the books or their being carried away? To this the answer was that there was none except that of the other frequenters of the room, and it was found that there was no need for any supervision, as mutilation or abstraction of the books was practically non-existent. Since the establishment of the library a few books had disappeared and probably been stolen. None of these, however, had been of any value pecuniarily, and it is a very peculiar fact that eleven disappeared during the month which followed the exhibition in the reading-room of a caution to its frequenters, containing a notice of the imprisonment of a library reader in another part of the country. Nearly thirty years' experience of the gradual development of this de-



partment of the library had proved conclusively that the books were much more serviceable and were more constantly used than when a written order had to be given for each book.

## COUNCIL REPORT.

The conference concluded its sessions by taking up its business work. The tenth annual report of the Council stated that the number of members on the books of the association on September 7 was 501, which showed a reduction of sixty-five from the number last year. But the large number of last year included the very considerable accession of eighty-four members who joined the association for the Plymouth meeting only. An accession of this kind was never expected in London, but at Birmingham the council anticipated a large addition to their membership, and hoped that many of the new members would continue to belong to them after the Birmingham year. The number of life members was thirty-three, of honorary members thirty-one. The Council regretted that the efforts of the treasurer to collect arrears of subscriptions had been less successful than he had hoped, and in view of this fact the auditors had felt called upon to reduce their valuation of outstanding subscriptions. Three library bills had been proposed in Parliament during the year. The year had been one of altogether exceptional progress in the number of libraries established under the act. The number had been thirty-six, and the total since the passing of the act about 133. The Council were glad to announce that an invitation had been received from the city and university authorities of Glasgow, asking the association to hold its next annual meeting in that city, and the Council recommended the meeting to accept the invitation. The Council were glad to know that the Birmingham meeting was the best attended of all their gatherings, and they were glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the services of the local committee in arranging so excellent a programme.

## BRITISH MUSEUM ECONOMY.

The report having been adopted, Mr. Sam Timmins moved, "that this meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom desires to record its earnest protest against the recent reduction of the annual grant to the British Museum for the purchase of books, and requests the officials to present such a memorial to the treasury as they may deem desirable." He said he could not but express the opinion that it was an absolute disgrace to the civiliza-

tion and Christianity of England that any government should begin its cheese-paring with the resources of the national intellectual life. If there were to be any economies, there were many other directions in which they could be made. They had a right to protest against such a proceeding, and he believed that London would feel that they were fighting its battle. They had a right to expect that if there was to be any cheese-paring it should not take place at an institution which belongs not only to the country, but to the whole world. (Applause.)—Mr. Blades seconded the motion, and said he was sure the London people would endorse their action, as they were very much opposed to the reduction.—The motion was passed.

The treasurer's statement showed that the receipts during the year had been £429 11s. 3d., and the expenditure, £147 3s. 2d., leaving a balance in hand of £282 8s. 1d. The statement of liabilities and assets showed that there was a satisfactory balance in favor of the association.

It was unanimously decided to accept the invitation to hold next year's meeting at Glasgow. The officers for the ensuing year having been appointed, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Mayor for the use of the council house, as well as for his hospitality, and to the chairman for presiding.

## EXCURSIONS.

On Tuesday afternoon after the conference was adjourned about one hundred of those present drove to Oscott College, where they were received by Bishop Ullathorne, the Revs. Canon Suter and W. Greaney. The visitors were conducted through the buildings, and especially the library and museum, where two hours were spent in looking at the missals, mss., books, and other relics. In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress (Sir Thomas and Lady Martineau) gave a reception at the council house to the members of the association attending the conference and a number of leading local men. The invitations were numerous, and about 300 ladies and gentlemen attended the reception, which took place between eight and nine o'clock. Refreshments were served in the library, and during the reception a band furnished delightful music.

On Wednesday afternoon about one hundred and twenty members of the association took part in an excursion to Stratford-on-Avon. The places of interest visited were: The Birth-place, the Guild Chapel, the Grammar School, New Place, the Memorial Building and the church. The few rare books in the house had a special interest for the association, and especially the

Saunders and Wheler collections of books, mss., and pictorial illustrations. At the Memorial Buildings the parties were received by Mr. F. Hawley, the librarian, who took occasion, in bidding the association welcome, to appeal for charity in the shape of any Shakspearian works which their libraries might have to spare. Photographs of the Darmstadt mask, and of the memorial which Lord R. Gower has designed for presentation to the town, also claimed attention, as did, at another period of the day, the memorial fountain which Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has presented to the town as a jubilee sign of good-will from the American people. By the permission of the Mayor, and by the invitation of the Birmingham reception committee, the party took tea in the town hall. Mr. Timmins presided over this festivity, and moved a cordial vote of thanks to the gentlemen by whom the association had been received and entertained.

On Thursday afternoon a party of about one hundred members visited Lichfield, a city which will ever be attractive to all interested in library work by reason of its association with the name of the compiler of the great dictionary. The visitors were received by the Mayor of the city and visited the Cathedral, where a couple of hours were most enjoyably spent in an inspection of the noble edifice and its ancient relics. The Dean of Lichfield (the Very Rev. Dr. Bickersteth) met the party at the entrance to the Cathedral, and to him the visitors were greatly indebted for a most instructive description of the principal features of the sacred building, its most important monuments and interesting treasures. Canon Curteis showed the way to the Cathedral library, which contains many hundreds of books, some being exceedingly rare. The great treasure of the collection is the celebrated Gospel of St. Chad. This has many of the characteristics of the Book of Kells, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, and it is believed to be the manuscript of an Irish monk, about the year 700. Originally it came from Llandaff, but why it was brought, and when it came, no one can tell, although it is known to have been in Lichfield since about the year 1000. Several other ancient manuscripts were pointed out, and among the printed books Canon Curteis showed what was thought to be a rare copy of Caxton's "Life of King Arthur." The rev. gentleman, however, said there had always been a doubt as to whether the volume was a real Caxton, and no one up to the present had been able to definitely decide the point. Mr. William Blades, of London, a great authority on Caxton's works, here examined the

volume, and at once stated emphatically that it was not a Caxton. He pointed out that the book was printed in Roman letters, whereas such letters were not used in Caxton's day, and the woodcuts it contained were not to be found in the original of King Arthur. He pronounced the volume to be a reprint from Caxton's edition by a printer named Este, of London, and he fixed the date at fifty or sixty years later than Caxton's works. Canon Curteis observed that Mr. Blades had confirmed their suspicions as to the genuineness of the book, and Mr. Blades replied that there was not the slightest doubt that what he had stated was correct. One of the curiosities next exhibited was the "Lending Book," which contained an entry indicating that Dr. Johnson, on the occasion of his last visit to Lichfield, in July, 1784, borrowed Sir John Floyer's work on asthma, and that he returned it to the library in the following November. The visitors next walked down Dam Street to see the house where Lord Brooke was shot by a soldier from the Cathedral tower during the siege of Lichfield, in the time of the Civil War; and then a move was made to Quonians Lane, to the house in which Johnson attended his first dame school. From there the party proceeded to St. Mary's Square, where the monument erected to Dr. Johnson and the house in which he was born were inspected with great interest. Then, while one portion of the company walked to the Museum to see the collection of relics of Dr. Johnson, the other portion visited the Three Crowns, rendered memorable from the fact that Johnson and Boswell lived there in 1776. At five o'clock the party assembled at the railway station, and, after Mr. Timmins had thanked the Mayor of Lichfield for accompanying them during their visit, the journey home was commenced, Birmingham being reached shortly before six o'clock. On Friday, after the Conference had closed, a visit was made by invitation of Lord Spencer, to his fine residence and library not far from Birmingham, of which we hope to give a report in a later number.

#### DINNER AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On Thursday evening, the President (Alderman Johnson) gave a dinner to about 190 guests at the Edgbaston Assembly Rooms. Mr. Johnson, who presided, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said that in an assembly of librarians they could not forget that mankind was divided into two classes — those who had written books and those who had to read them — and that Her Majesty, in addition to her other claims on their regard and loyalty, was an author. He therefore asked the company to drink the toast with the

enthusiasm of librarians superadded to the loyalty of English subjects. The toast having been duly honored, the Mayor (Sir T. Martineau) gave "The Library Association of the United Kingdom." He said that approaching the association with the fresh interest of one who had never hitherto had an opportunity of making its personal acquaintance, he had been struck with the breadth of its foundation. It was not merely an association of librarians. It opened its doors not only to them, who might be said to form the backbone, but to the managers of libraries and all who were interested in libraries, and he might say the public generally who liked to come and support it. And when he looked to who the librarians were who chiefly made up its membership, he was glad to find there also the greatest breadth and comprehensiveness. They had had among them during the week representatives of the great national library, of the university libraries, of subscription libraries, and of those free public libraries which were now spread over the length and breadth of the land. Moreover, he could not help thinking, notwithstanding the tolerable agreement that seemed to have been arrived at in their discussions on Wednesday, that those gentlemen, in their origin, represented very different kinds of preparation for the important offices which they held. Librarians were not a caste, but covered a great deal of varied ground in the communities they represented. Broad in its character, the association was also free in its speech — free in commenting on library arrangements, on the qualifications of its members, and even in going so far as to speak disrespectfully of the committees who ruled the libraries. And whatever else it might be, the association was eminently practical. One could call to mind a great deal that had happened within the last two or three days, with the object of bringing together for a definite useful purpose all the information and the very best opinion of those who were experts in their craft. Lastly, the members of the Library Association were in earnest. It had been to him a most gratifying discovery that they were not only the dealers-out of books to those who asked for them, but were possessed, one and all, by a love of books themselves, and able to appreciate the treasures of which they had the administration. He trusted that that enthusiasm might endure in the profession forever, and might do a great deal to carry out its most useful operations for the benefit of the public. There were many citizens of Birmingham, engaged in the municipal life of the town, who, like the President and himself, felt that amid the mul-

tifarious duties which they had to perform they could turn with never-ending pleasure to that part of their duty which led them into connection with their Free Library and their Art Gallery, and that that pleasure was closely akin to that which all men experienced when in the privacy of their homes they got among their own books and pictures. To the prosperity of an institution which was so broad, free, practical, and earnest, he asked them to drink. Birmingham had had great delight in welcoming so many able men, who united in a great combination, a combination which was meant and was destined to bring the experience of one town to bear upon another in the pursuit of one of the noblest occupations to which human talent might be devoted — that of spreading knowledge and the means of knowledge among the human race.

Mr. R. Harrison responded. He said that the association, since it was formed in 1877, had traversed the kingdom with its annual meetings, with beneficial effect not only upon the librarians but upon the towns they had visited. They had sought to diffuse a knowledge of what libraries ought to be, of how much they deserved encouragement, and of how far they led to the instruction and elevation of the people. That was a great object. He had been struck, in a manner that he should never forget, with the expression of the President in his inaugural address, that books "transfigured" the lives of toil, monotony, and distress which were led by the very poor. As a member of the association, he expressed the feelings of all when he said that they were deeply thankful to the Corporation and the town of Birmingham for the cordial and appreciative reception they had met with on every hand, and he begged the President and Sir Thomas Martineau to accept their very cordial thanks.

Dr. Garnett also responded. It had been, he said, the fortune of the association to visit many places, but never had they received so hospitable and warm-hearted a reception. Nor had he, for his own part, been furnished in any other place with the suggestion of so many ideas, or been impressed so much with the utter misapprehension of his preconceived ideas of a place. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Lane Joynt, in a lively and chivalrous speech, paid "the grateful homage of the association" to their host of the evening, and proposed his health, which was drunk with the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow."

Alderman Johnson replied, and then the dinner-party broke up, the guests occupying the rest of the evening in other social occupations,

## Communications.

THE FIRST CONVENTION OF AMERICAN  
LIBRARIANS.

[THE following correspondence will explain itself. It is an interesting contribution to the history of the library movement in its incipency. General Norton will be remembered as one of the pioneers of American book-trade journalism and bibliography.—ED. L. J.]

"THE THORNDYKE," BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1887.

My Dear Mr. Dewey:

As you are aware my serious illness prevented my enjoying the pleasure given to every one who attended the Library Convention. You have a letter from Comptroller Grant and I enclose one from Prof. Coppée, both members of the first meeting in 1854. In your report, if agreeable to yourself, I shall feel pleased to have some reference made to that meeting where the seed was planted which has produced such important fruit. The energy and able management of the excursion will, I am sure, be recognized by every member of the Association.

I am, very truly yours,

C. B. NORTON.

PIERMONT, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1887.

My Dear Mr. Norton:

Your esteemed note of the 26th inst. was received by me this evening, by which I learn of the proposed meeting of librarians that convenes to-morrow at the Thousand Islands. You will readily understand that at this late hour I cannot easily arrange to be present there, even were I to presume upon my former connection with this brotherhood for admittance.

One day last week, in unpacking some of my books and papers that have been long stored away, I came upon the original notes of the first Librarians' Convention held thirty-four years ago in New York City. The inception of that gathering was due, if I remember aright, wholly to yourself. I wonder if Friend Guild is not the only one then present who occupies to-day the same official position he then held. Some few are discharging honorable trusts in other fields, but the great majority have had the inevitable "Finis" inscribed on their completed work.

That Conference was one of great interest to those privileged to attend it; and I congratulate you upon being spared and permitted to be in attendance upon this its latest successor.

In the third of a century that has passed since then Bibliography has made great progress, and nowhere greater than in our own country. Here, too, are the finest examples of libraries for the people; with the promise of still more illustrious ones, if that be possible, to come. What nobler foundation can man lay for a monument where-by his memory shall be most gratefully cherished than has been laid by an Astor, a Pratt, a Newberry, a Tilden, and by others less known, but equally true benefactors to the public. And what broad, cultured men will these and our civic and national libraries call for to render such institutions of greatest service to the greatest number.

Trusting that this meeting may be the most productive of good results of any ever held by the guild, and that you will kindly remember me to any old friends who may be there, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

S. HASTINGS GRANT.

"THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,"

OCEAN BEACH, N. J., AUG. 31, 1887.

To General Norton.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your kind note and its enclosures came to me in due course. I remember well the meeting of Librarians in New York, in 1853, when I was *ex officio* the Librarian at West Point.

A generation has passed away and the "day of small things" has had also its sunset. Now our libraries are becoming colossal, and are a power in the land. I wish I could come to the Convention, but I can't. Perhaps it is as well. I belong to that earlier day, and would be more of a curiosity than a help. But I love books and booklovers and shall look for your proceedings with great interest.

With sincere regard,

Your friend and servant,

H. COPPÉE.

## Library Economy and History.

ALLEN, Nathan, M.D. The public libraries in Massachusetts. (In *N. Y. Observer*, Sept. 22.)

"Within a few years the term 'memorial' has been attached to some of these libraries, or more particularly to the buildings erected for them. The term memorial signifies a reminder or remembrance of a lost friend. Instead of building a monument or procuring a stained window to commemorate the dead, a fine building is erected for a public library and filled with books, or some provision made for it, and this is given to the town or city where the parties live. This idea of consecrating affection and respect for the departed in books and making provision for their permanent care and increase, is one of the noblest and grandest deeds of the present century. The polished marble and stained window may please the eye and the taste, but the circulation and reading of good books may start a train of blessed influences which will reach beyond this life. How can the living commemorate the character and express the loss of departed friends better than in establishing memorial libraries?"

KELLOGG, D. O. The Philadelphia Library. (In *The American*, Oct. 8.) 2 col.

"Last year the company had from investments an income of \$22,718.28, of which \$15,661.72 belonged to the Ridgway branch and \$150.69 to the Loganian trust. At the free disposal of the company there were only \$5505.97 from investments, to which subscribers added \$8377.67; a beggarly sum with which to maintain the oldest library in the second and once first city on the continent.

"The large bequests entrusted to the company have been of very doubtful value on account of

the conditions which have hampered them. After nearly 140 years the Loganian trust has grown to the custody of about 15,000 books and an income from investments of \$1550. For three generations, out of respect to the provisions of James Logan's will, a descendant of his has held the post of librarian of the company. It is no reflection upon these officers, who were probably most estimable and competent men, to say that this testamentary provision was one of the shrewdest of the eighteenth century devices for saddling a family legacy upon a philanthropic institution. The huge Ridgway trust is equally devoid of public spirit. Three-fourths of James Rush's \$1,000,000 was spent by the executors in putting up a superb building, which, while one of the most perfectly adapted edifices for a *bibliotheca* in the United States, is so badly located that last year it was visited by a daily average of only 29, including sight-seers and readers. The balance of the estate is chargeable with nearly \$4000 of annuities, and the whole trust has compelled the company to divide its collection between two buildings a mile apart, to establish an exchange messenger service between the two collections, and to double the expenses of maintenance. Last year, the company in charge of this venerable institution had but about \$7500 to spend on binding and the purchase of books—a sum so meagre as to require the nicest and most penurious discrimination to keep the institution on a respectable footing among the great libraries of the country.

"In looking at the past record one is tempted to ask, if among the wealthy Philadelphians who give away thousands of dollars annually, there are not some of civic pride and disinterested philanthropy, to give without belittling or onerous conditions, but with open-handed confidence, to the most estimable and respectable directors of the Philadelphia Company, the endowment necessary to make their library one of the most successful and influential in the land? Within two or three years the company has asked \$75,000 simply to increase its shelf-room, and notwithstanding the stimulus of Mr. H. C. Lea's offer to pay over \$5000 when \$50,000 more shall have been secured, the institution still awaits that trivial sum.

"There are two considerations remaining to notice. First, how far does the present condition of the Philadelphia Library stand in the way of better things? If there were no such institution in the city to beguile men into the belief that every bibliographical want was provided for, would not the City Councils long since have taken hold of the matter to put Philadelphia abreast of Boston, Cincinnati, or Chicago, or would not some Astor, Peabody, Pratt, or Tilden have arisen to supply the demand?

"Secondly, the true value of a great library is not to be estimated by the number of persons who use it. It stands, however, in the closest relationship to the scholarship of the country. Out of its treasures those given to study bring out things new and old, and through them circulation is gained for its information among thousands who do not know its name. The more it can attract earnest students to its shelves the more powerful

influence and the wider scope it will have. The sooner the apparatus of noble literary work is furnished to the scholars of Philadelphia the sooner will they raise their city to the highest plane among the centres of intellectual life."

MARWICK, T. P., *archit.* Design for Edinburgh Public Library. View, plans, and interior. (In *Builder*, August 6, 1887.)

Broad alcoves, galleries, lofty roof and skylight in the reference library. Stack with side-light, apparently insufficient, in the circulating department.

MITCHELL, Sydney, *archit.* Library, Bonally Tower, Colinton, N. B. (In *Building News*, Aug. 5, 1887.)

PERREAU, Pietro. Brevi cenni storici int. alla R. Biblioteca Palatina di Parma. Parma, L: Battei, 1887. 20 p. 16°.

From the "Guida-storica di Parma."

WHITNEY, Solon F. The use of libraries. (In *Journal of education*, Sept. 8.) 2½ col.

#### REPORTS.

*British Museum.* The Annual report, recently issued, contains two novelties of importance. The first is an abstract of the leading features of the report, containing notes on the general progress of the Museum, the chief acquisitions of each department, and brief memoranda of many kinds concerning not only what has been done, but what has been suggested (such as the appropriation of an additional reading-room to people "not requiring to consult works of older literature and rarity," in short, a plan for removing from the existing Reading-Room those troublesome encumbrances who ought to find places in local free libraries). The second addition is even more startling. Together with the thanks of the Trustees, it enumerates not only a long series of benefactions obtained from collectors of various kinds by Mr. A. W. Franks, such as the Slade, J. Henderson, and W. Greenwell gifts (an incomparable aggregate), but the magnificent donations of the Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities himself. The value of these gifts, the Trustees admit, exceeds £20,000, while that of the objects obtained by Mr. Franks's influence approaches three times that amount.—*Ath.*

*Cambridge (Eng.) Univ. Lib.* Number of titles printed for general catalog during 1886, 10,971; of new books 6471, of old library re-cataloged 4500. Tickets of admission granted to persons not members of the University 80; books borrowed 28,478; of these 390 were under the rule requiring the Librarian's counter-signature, 6 mss. borrowed on bond under grace of the Senate. Mss. and other reserved books consulted in library 368.

*Chicago P. L.* (15th rpt.) Added 11,353; total 129,129; ref. use 236,267; home use 626,825. There are now eight delivery stations. The number of volumes issued from such stations was, in 1884-5, 65,271; in 1885-6, 108,893; in 1886-7, 123,-



036; of the latter number 77.47% were in English; 12.12% in Bohemian; 6.22% in German. 464 periodicals are taken. A history of the efforts of the library to secure the grant of Dearborn Park from the U. S. is given in the report.

*Cleveland (O.) Pub. Lib.* Receipts, \$26,302.36; expenditures, \$21,451.66; balance, Sept. 1st, \$4850.70; added 2837 v. at a cost of \$3686.34; total, 51,397 v.; circulation, 199,651, an average of 650 daily; fiction and juveniles 60 per cent., solid reading 40 per cent. Reference department open 359 days, 57,458 visitors, of which 12,176 were on Sundays. "A noteworthy feature of the work in this room is the increasing use of the bound sets of periodicals by means of Poole's Index and the Quarterly Index to periodicals."

The President reports that "during the entire year the work of preparing the manuscript for a new, accurate and complete author and subject and title catalogue has been continually pushed;" the librarian (Mr. Brett) suggests "that the board consider whether the purposes of the institution might not be better fulfilled and the public good promoted by adding less fiction and increasing the purchase in other departments. This probably would for a time lessen the circulation. However, an immense circulation may not be a sure indication of success. The quality rather than the quantity of the books circulated is the truest measure of a library's usefulness." The library has fifty copies of "Ben-Hur," and twenty-three of "Ramona."

*Columbia College L.* Added 7711; total 81,486; bound 1757; cards put into the catalogs 30,711; expenses, books \$8909.62; incidentals \$2002.73; salaries \$16,001.39; janitors, heating, lighting, repairs are not here included.

"Comparing the first 9 months of the present year with the same period for the year preceding, there has been an increase of 96.9 per cent. in the number of loans; a most remarkable and gratifying increase over what in its turn was a gain of over 1000 per cent. on the average circulation of the 20 years next preceding it. And this happened, notwithstanding that the practice of taking books from the building has been discouraged as much as practicable."

The want of more room is urged. President Barnard proposes an extension towards the north which would contain half a million volumes, and would cost a quarter of a million dollars.

*Levi Parsons Library, Gloversville, N. Y.* Added 539 v.; total 7437; ref. use 1837; home use 17,311. "A number of ladies of this place have combined to form a study class for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the history, literature, art, and topography of Europe, beginning this year with the study of Germany. They used the library to its fullest extent, and as appreciation of the assistance received they purchased six valuable books, historical and pictorial, and presented them to the library."

"In order to secure aid for the smaller libraries the last legislature enacted a law to encourage their growth and to grant aid to them in proportion to their circulation. This institution cannot come under this act, unless it is made a free li-

brary. A subscription library, no matter how faithfully it endeavors to fulfil the mission for which it is established, necessarily must fall short in its attainments, as it does not offer books to all who would like books and is limited to those who participate in its privileges by paying for them. Although we have made our rates as low as fifty cents per annum, and kind-hearted men have from time to time distributed library cards, there are in this place a great many who do not avail themselves of the privileges of this library, not because they do not care for them, nor because their station in life does not permit them to spare even so small an amount, as the wants of life are pressing and manifold, and on the other hand they are too proud or too modest to accept the charity. Make this library a free library, open its hospitable doors wide, invite everybody to come who wants to come, admit everybody to the fountain of knowledge of which to drink will make everybody thirst for more, for purer, for better, and what will be the effect? The good which this library is able to do will be increased tenfold."

"In these times when heartless demagogues try to array labor against capital, when Georgeism, Socialism, and Anarchism excite the minds of the masses and threaten to shake the world in its foundations of religion, law, and order, the agencies for good must be increased, the means of educating the masses and leading them to good judgment and moral principles must be broadened and multiplied, and all must be done to increase the opportunities for the free diffusion of proper knowledge."

A resolution was adopted recommending that the board of managers take the necessary action to convert the institution into a free library.

*Lynchburg, Va. Y. M. C. A. Lib.* The Secretary reports that although no new books have been put upon the shelves for a year or more, and most of the old ones have been read by a large number of the members and visitors to the rooms, yet the number of readers this year over last is very large. The *News* makes this the text for an excellent editorial urging the necessity of raising money to add at least a thousand new books yearly to the library, on the ground that it would be creditable to the city and a source of profitable enjoyment to the people at large, as the rooms and books of the Association are free to all who will come and use them, though only members can take books out of the library.

*Norwich (Ct.) Bill Lib.* The annual dinner was held Oct. 5. The fund amounts to \$2592.72; the library contains 2600 vols.

*Oakland (Cal.) P. L.* The trustees have under consideration the matter of lighting the library with the incandescent electric light; also the question of restoring the chess tables, which were removed from the Central reading-rooms four or five years ago, because there was a suspicion that there was betting on the games.

*Omaha, Neb.,* is agitating the question of the erection of a new library building, but there is serious objection to locating it upon the only public square. The *Bee* claims that "within four

or five years Omaha will have the means and population to warrant the erection of a \$200,000 library building and museum of art. Centrally located such a structure will materially add to the claims of Omaha as a metropolitan city. For the present we can comfortably get along without a library building. The library now contains 22,000 v. and is the largest between Chicago and San Francisco. Its circulation has already been over 100,000 the present year. A new catalog begun in April is three-fourths completed; analysis by subjects even to chapters in different volumes has been made."

*Paterson (N. J.) Free P. L.* (2d rpt.) 4620 borrowers registered; 7000 v. in the library; issue over \$8,000. The librarian recommends printing a supplementary catalogue, and that the card catalogue should be improved; "a small library has more need to be minutely catalogued than a large one;" he defends the reading of fiction; "the majority of people can draw more practical religion and morality from one good novel than from a dozen treatises on theology and ethics." "A list of books for the young should be printed modelled on that of Miss Hewins." Of *Harper's Monthly* he says, "There are few books that have been more called for."

*Rochester, N. Y. The Reynolds Lib.* Cataloged and added to reference department during year ending Sept. 30, 2642 v.; total in this department 4194 v.; in addition 3569 v. have been cataloged, making in all 10,348 v., in the library. Juvenile books only have been circulated to the number of 11,061 v. in 102 days, an average of 117 per day.

*St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc.* (41st rpt.) Added 2461 v.; total 66,613; issued 171,960; the bonded debt diminished \$1,400.

The library will erect a six story fire-proof building.

*Stirling's and Glasgow, P. L.* 1886-7 (96th year). Added 852 v. and pm.; total over 40,000 books and pm.; ref. use 87,966; issue 101,037.

At the annual meeting the American consul, Mr. F. H. Underwood, said: "If civilization has any central fact, it is that the world has gained by men putting shoulder to shoulder. When it was found that losses by fire weighed so heavily on the individual they were distributed over the whole community, and we called that insurance. When a man wished to arrange with the bank for a loan of money we called that banking. But what is it but co-operation? — it is putting shoulder to shoulder. Why do we have gas furnished throughout the whole city? Why doesn't a man get his own locality lighted as he pleases? Just because we find it is of advantage that all should combine in a certain way. And so when I read that if a man wants books he can buy them, I say it is true he can; but if he can get them free, so much the better for every person who wants to read, if the whole community combines to provide a library for the good of all. If there ever was a circumstance in which co-operation was useful, necessary, and indispensable, it is in the matter

of books. No man of ordinary culture is able to afford so many books as he ought to have. If the course of civilization is in this direction, it will not be long before the great libraries of Glasgow will, working together — I do not say amalgamating — provide for the city that reading which is to be of so much advantage to the present and to all coming generations. If people say this is socialism, I do not know that I should quarrel with that statement much. I do not, by socialism, mean that which is stigmatized as anarchy and communism. I mean that sort of spirit which is contained in the old-fashioned book which we call the New Testament, the spirit that we are all brothers, that our interests are common, and that we ought all to assist each other and bear each other's burdens."

Mr. G. W. Clark said: "Thirty years ago I was elected the representative of the Corporation to the Board of Directors. When I entered the library I caused an investigation to be made as to the amount of work done in it; not being satisfied with the way in which things were conducted. The librarian thought he could not do the amount of work which I thought he should do because of the number of visitors to the library. I found that that gentleman was called on to attend to sixty persons a day. The number of books issued during the past year was 189,003."

*Washington, D. C. Lib. of U. S.* Appropriation by Congress, \$500,000; expended to Sept. 1, \$67,528.40; liabilities outstanding, \$95,230.55; balance, \$337,241.05.

*Waterbury, Ct. Bronson Lib.* Financial report. Receipts, \$22,907.06; expenses, books, etc., \$10,261.23; total fund, \$251,600.

#### NOTES.

*Baltimore (Md.) Mercantile Lib.* In spite of the efforts made in the early part of the year toward the reorganization the *Herald* says, that "the chances of reopening the institution are as meagre as ever." It points out two radical defects in the plan as projected; "one, the enormous rent proposed to be paid for the premises at present occupied; the other, the large sum set apart for salaries of librarians and working expenses." The *Times* of Oct. 12 says the fate of the library is sealed because the Garretts will not allow their subscription of \$30,000 to stand unless the whole endowment of \$100,000, as originally proposed, is secured. Only \$66,500 could be raised; therefore, the books will have to be sold.

*Belfast (Me.) Pub. Lib.* The building will be completed in November. The first lot of books, \$1500 worth, will be bought in December, and the library be opened to the public Jan. 1, 1888. The remainder of the Wilson legacy has been invested and will yield an annual income of \$1200 to \$1500. No provision has yet been made for salary of librarian, heating and other necessary expenses. The *Journal* suggests that the city government ought to provide for the expense account, as the building and books are a gift for the benefit of the public.

*Boston Mechanic Apprentices' Lib.* According to the *Herald* of Sept. 29, when the Apprentices' Association died the Mechanic Charitable Association took possession of its library, which is now stored, having never been disposed of. Could not the Mechanic Charitable make a better disposition of these books than this? Why not turn them over to the Boston Public Library as a nucleus for a Mechanics' Branch Library? They should at all events be brought to light for the benefit of the public.

*Boston P. L.* Seven aldermen of Boston have voted for an order, recommended by the Finance Committee, to transfer \$75,000 from the appropriation for the Public Library to the appropriation for the Sewer Department. It failed of passage because of the requirements of a two-thirds vote; but it was reconsidered by a majority vote and laid upon the table to await the result of efforts to secure the needed additional vote. If the city fathers had been selected from among the patrons of the library there would have been little danger of such misapplication of funds appropriated to its use.

*Brattleboro, Vt. Brooks F. L.* The catalog of 311 pages, classified by the Dewey system, being ready, the library was opened to the public Aug. 4th. Within six months after it opened, the library received gifts amounting to \$3000. The ladies of the town raised \$1000 by subscription, and donated it for works of reference. Mr. Wm. Henry Wells, of New York City, a former resident, supplemented this with \$1000 more for the same purpose. Mr. Lucius G. Pratt, also a former resident, has recently given \$1000 for books of reference and standard works. With what the library previously had, it is now in very fair condition.

*Caldwell, N. Y.* The late Dewett C. Hay, of New York, has bequeathed to the town of Caldwell a valuable library of several thousand volumes, to be known as the "Dewett C. Hay Free Library." His widow will supplement her late husband's gift by bequeathing one-fourth of her estate for the proper care and maintenance of the library. Judge Hay, the father of the testator, was born in Caldwell.

*Cambridge (Eng.) Univ. Lib.* The gifts to the library during 1886 include the splendid library of Chinese books collected and presented by Sir Thomas Wade, Mr. Cecil Bendall's gift of Sanskrit mss. from Northern India, and the Badger collection of Syriac and Christian Arabic mss. presented by the Soc. for Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Mr. Bradshaw's representatives have presented his ms. note-books and papers, containing the record of many of his bibliographical researches, and an important series of books either printed in Ireland or connected with that country, which was formed by Mr. Bradshaw as a supplement to the Irish collection presented by him to the University in 1870. The subscribers to the Bradshaw Memorial fund have given his *adversaria*, his choice collection of Civil War newspapers, and a number of early pamphlets and other scarce pieces. The Syndicate have purchased from Mr. Bradshaw's library his

great Madden collection of ballads. Gifts are also acknowledged in the annual report of the Library Syndicate from Brown University, Cornell University, the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Harvard (*sic*), and "from Boston Public Library." The Law School is now fitted up and in use as part of the library. It contains a work-room, shelves for books on history, and pigeon-holes for the unbound numbers of foreign periodicals, arranged so that readers can find without delay the numbers they wish to consult. The apartment on the ground floor, formerly used as the librarian's private room, has been fitted up to receive the Chinese collection presented by Sir Thomas Wade.

*Canterbury (Eng.) Museum Lib.* The committee in charge have excluded from its shelves all books of which Miss Braddon is known to be the author. The novel-readers of the city are objecting.

*Colorado Springs.* A free reading-room and library has been opened. "This was done because it was felt that in a health resort like our city everything possible ought to be done in the way of providing pleasing and profitable means of occupying the unemployed hours. The rooms were furnished plainly but comfortably, and as they were to be open to both sexes a lady of tact and experience was placed in charge. The library was started by some 300 volumes, kindly loaned by the Y. M. C. A., and during the last three years over 700 volumes have been added, so that now the library contains 1000 volumes and there are about 100 volumes always out to readers. Hitherto the income has been wholly supplied by voluntary contributions. Our citizens have responded very heartily in the past, and, doubtless, will continue to do so; but it becomes a question whether our city government should not, by annual grant, partly assume the cost of maintenance. Practically the support of the rooms would come from the citizens, as it does now, and it would save the ladies and gentlemen who freely give so much to the work the trouble and uncertainty incident to an annual canvas."

*Columbus (O.) Law Lib.* The Columbus bar are moving for the establishment of a law library. At a recent meeting the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to formulate a plan for organizing a Law Library Association for the purpose of placing a law library in the new Court House, for the use of the judges of the courts, public officers, and members of the association; and that the committee be instructed to confer with the county commissioners in reference to securing a room for the same."

*Cortland, N. Y.* The Franklin Hatch Library Association having received from Mr. Hatch, the donor of their new building, the additional sum of \$12,000 as a permanent endowment for the library, with the proviso that during his lifetime he is to have the income of the same, the ladies of the Cortland Library Association have decided that it will be for the best interest of all that their association deposit its books in the permanent place provided by the Franklin Hatch

Library building. The transfer is to take place as soon as the Franklin Hatch Library Association shall have completed its plans for the regulation and management of a library, and shall have a sufficient number of books to furnish, when combined with those now cataloged and in possession of the Cortlandt Library, a well-equipped library.

*Cumberland, Md.* A circulating library is shortly to be established in a central portion of the city. Subscription, \$3 per year; monthly subscriptions, 50 cents.

*Elgin (Ill.) Pub. Lib.* Organized and incorporated April 10, 1872. Reading room opened in 1873, and a circulating library of 500 v. was the first purchase of books. Shortly after the 1000 v. of the "Tauchnitz edition" of English literature were added. There are now 8500 v. "All Elgin reads the books and all Elgin swears by the library."

*Florence.* The *Bib. Nazionale* has received from the heirs of the well-known publisher, Le Monnier, his entire literary correspondence, some 7000 letters from Botta, Canova, Foscolo, Manzoni, Mazzini, etc.

*Granby, Ct.* A successful entertainment was given in Library Hall on the evening of Sept. 28, for the purpose of starting a fund for the purchase of a public library.

*Greenfield (Mass.) Pub. Lib.* The late W. B. Washburn left \$1000 to this library, to which he had given about \$18,000 during his life; and \$5000 to Smith College, of which he had been a great benefactor.

*Indiantown, Ind.* The abbey and college of St. Mainrad were destroyed by fire Sept. 3, with a library of 15,000 volumes, not insured.

*Iowa University L.* The library has been reclassified and recataloged on the "decimal system."

*Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell Univ. Lib.* A recent purchase of 500 volumes for the law library rounds out what the law faculty consider a very good working library. During his European tour, Rev. C. M. Tyler purchased nearly five hundred volumes for Cornell Library, at a very low price and free from duty, most of them being bound editions.

*Kansas City (Mo.) Law Lib.* Founded in 1869 by the donation of their spare books by the limited number of attorneys then in the city, the library made little progress until four years ago, when a stock company was formed and by an organized effort sufficient money was raised to purchase some books. Since that time the institution has been very successful and has now one of the finest law collections in the West, numbering between 6000 and 7000 volumes. \$2000 have been expended for books since the removal of the collection in April last to its fine new quarters in the Nelson building, and large purchases are contemplated in the near future.

*Kansas City (Mo.) Pub. Lib.* In a circular sent with the new catalog Mrs. Whitney, the librarian, has the following, which is applicable in

other places than Kansas City: "The public library has been forced to keep up the appearance of being one of Kansas City's 'booming' institutions on \$2500 a year. After rebinding and replacing books worn out, and paying for periodicals, the sum makes it possible to increase the library total about one thousand volumes a year. At this rate Kansas City will have as many volumes in one hundred years as Chicago has now. The perfection of our school system cannot offset the disadvantages of a small library in the estimation of Eastern parents who contemplate moving to Kansas City with their families." The library was opened September 19, after having been closed three months. It now contains 15,000 well-selected volumes. In the new finding list, a neatly printed volume of 345 pages, the books are classed by subjects. In the division History the years covered by each work are indicated. In the card catalog analytical work has been carried under subjects to articles in periodicals on file in the library. Bulletins of new books are posted as soon as received. One John Smith complained, Sept. 13, in the *Times*: "Now, the work for which this library has closed its doors against its patrons and the public could be done in one month by two (instead of six) persons, working from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The public library of St. Louis was catalogued last year by a school-teacher and an assistant during the summer vacation [!!!] They did not close a door nor inconvenience a single patron, and this library could be placed in that one and lost." Pocahontas could not have saved this John Smith's brains—he hasn't any!

*London, Eng. British Museum.* A very interesting collection of Chinese and Japanese illustrated books is now on exhibition at the British Museum. The first case is devoted to the exhibition of specimens of block printing, which was the forerunner of wood-engraving. We have here the earliest known specimens of printing—namely, three *bahrani* of the Chinese version of a Buddhist Sutra printed by order of the Empress Shiyautoku as early as 770 A.D. It is said that over a million copies of this work were issued, those in the Museum having been presented by Mr. Ernest Satow, her majesty's Japanese secretary of legation at Yeddo. An early example (1337 A.D.) of printing from movable types from the Korea is the version of a Chinese encyclopædia; specimens of Japanese block-printing of the fourteenth century. The earliest illustrated work is a version of a Chinese treatise on morality, printed in the Korea in the sixteenth century. One of the most beautiful specimens is a volume of the Great Imperial Encyclopædia (A.D. 1726), in 5000 volumes, one of the treasures of the British Museum, the illustrations of which are most excellent.

*London, Eng.* The foundations of the library of Walter Besant's People's Palace, in the East End of London, have just been laid, and the building will be completed in about eight months. It will hold nearly a quarter of a million volumes. A large number of books have already been contributed.



*Madison, N. J. Drew Tholog. Sem.* At the reopening of the Seminary Oct. 13. Pres. Butts announced that the library building would soon be ready, and that the McClintock Assoc. and the Alumni Assoc. had together pledged \$7000 for a library fund.

*Mecca.* The Sultan, learning that the fine library of 4000 volumes presented by his father, the Sultan Abdul Mejid, to the city of Mecca, was in a neglected condition, has sent a large sum for binding and repairs.

*Memphis, Tenn.,* is to have a circulating library, at the moderate fee of \$1.50 for a two-years' family benefit. The library will contain 25 per cent. more volumes than members, every additional name adding a new book. The National Library Company will run it by contract the first two years, the books becoming the property of the subscribers afterward.

*Minneapolis (Minn.) Pub. Lib.* The new building is fast nearing completion, and will be roofed prior to December 1. It is being erected on a lot 100 x 140 feet, and will be a three-story building with a high basement. The Athenæum Library, established in 1859, and now numbering 15,000 volumes, will be the nucleus of the public library when it opens next spring. It is strong in works of travel, history, and biography. It is the property of a stock corporation, and has an annual income from real estate of \$7000, which goes to the purchase of new books. Any one can use the books in the library, and take a single copy of a book home for 75 cents for three months. A special feature of the new library will be a complete collection of local records, everything of interest relating to pioneer days of the city and state. Branch offices of the public library will be established in every district in the city. The public school collection contains 9000 volumes; the State University library 20,000, mainly reference-books; the Bar Association has an extensive law library; the Y. M. C. A. has 500 volumes and a fine list of daily and weekly papers and periodicals. There are also several fine private libraries, including those of Gen. Washburn and Eugene Wilson, and the 8000 volumes of Rev. Father McGolrick, priest. In all there are some 50,000 volumes that are free to the general public to use for instruction or reference as they will.

*Newark, N. J.* At their charter election in October, of the 25,000 voters over 23,000 were in favor of establishing a free public library under the provisions of the act passed by the last legislature, authorizing the levying of a tax of one-third of a mill on every dollar of assessable property returned by the assessors for taxation, for the support of a library. This tax will be made in the tax-levy for 1888, and will amount to about \$32,000 a year, which if wisely managed will speedily give the city a fine library. Only 335 votes were cast against the library. The stockholders of the Newark Library Association are said to be willing to sell their property to the city at a fraction of its value. It has 27,000 vols. and real estate worth some \$80,000. It is now erecting a fine library building, and it is to be

hoped that arrangements can be made to secure it for the public library.

*New York, Lib. of the Federal Courts.* A large force has been at work enlarging the rooms in the Post Office building devoted to the law library of the Federal Courts. A winding stair is being constructed to connect the room on the fourth floor with the rooms directly above on the fifth floor. Other rooms have been connected with the latter. The enlarged library will accommodate about 20,000 v.

*Philadelphia, Pa. Apprentices' Lib.* The suit, which has been pending for some years for the possession of the building rented by this library from a Quaker Society, has recently been decided in favor of the society. Since 1841 the library has occupied the building at a nominal rent, and in this way the only large free library in the city has been supported. The rents have always been devoted by the society to charity, and it will now continue, as heretofore, its good works.

*Philadelphia, Pa. The Hirst Free Law Lib.* will be removed to the new fire-proof Drexel building, where it is to have for 25 years, at a rental of \$1 per year, a room 50 x 36 feet, with windows on three sides, accommodating over 16,000 v. It now has 3000 v., and an income of \$3000. It is estimated that the new room will be filled with books in about 15 years.

*Pittsburg, Pa. The Mt. Washington Lib. Assoc.* has decided upon the plans for a new two-story brick building, having a frontage of 40 and a depth of 80 feet. The front will have a square tower on the right and a square tower with parapet and belfry on the left. The latter is over the main entrance which has large double doors opening into a square corridor; on the right a door opens into the library-room on the ground floor. This room is T-shaped; the front portion between the corridor and the directors' room under the tower is 20 x 24 feet and the main body of the room is 24 x 40 feet. There are no columns, the floor above being supported on rag-truss girders. The directors' room has a large bay-window, and a fireplace with mantel of tiles and hardwood. The auditorium on the second floor is 38½ x 60 feet, with a 20-foot stage with dressing-rooms on each side. This room has an open-timbered roof, supported by ornamental trusses. The belfry has a large platform with parapet, affording a point of view from which the two cities and the three rivers can be seen for a distance of 8 or 9 miles. This is surmounted by the belfry proper.

*Portland (Me.) P. L.* In a communication to the *Argus*, Oct. 11, Librarian S. M. Watson describes the seven rooms in the city building which have been used by the library. One room, 33 x 24 feet, and one, 12 x 12 feet, are used for reading-rooms and for hanging portraits. Another room, 33 x 17 feet, is that used for the waiting and delivery room and for the display of pictures. In two rooms, each 33 x 37 feet; and two others, each 10 x 13 feet, more than 36,000 books and many thousands of pamphlets have been stored, all available space being utilized. All miscellaneous books, pamphlets, papers, etc., are being classi-



fed and arranged, and made ready for removal to more extensive quarters, where they will be ready for immediate use. "Library work is not all fun," he says, "or wholly of a literary character." Many are of the opinion that it should in some way be made free to all citizens of Portland. A stockholder says "the advantages of the library may be enjoyed without cost by all who choose to go there to read. It would be well, however, if the city would make a fair appropriation for this institution, and if our more wealthy citizens would help to endow it. It would then be possible to reduce the price of subscriptions and have a better equipped library."

*Princeton, College of N. J.* The collections of the Art School were enhanced on commencement day, June 22, by the addition of a collection of pottery given by W. C. Prime, of New York, valued at \$60,000.

*Quincy, Ill. Quincy Lib.* The proposition of the directors to enlarge the usefulness of their library and reading-room by transferring it to the city and making all its privileges free to the whole community, has been well received. Six citizens have joined in purchasing and presenting to them, at a cost of \$12,000, a valuable lot of land centrally located, and special effort is being made to increase the present building fund of \$15,000, so that a handsome and suitable building may be erected. It now appears probable that the amount of property to be turned over will be worth between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

*Rome. Biblioteca Casanatense* has received an important collection of documents relating to Pope Urban VIII. and his quarrel with the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

*St. John, N. B. Portland Free Pub. Lib.* This institution is slightly in debt for the year ending Oct. 1. A successful entertainment was given Oct. 6, and a course of lectures during the winter had been arranged for in aid of the library.

*St. Joseph, Mo.* The *Herald* says: "St. Joseph will soon have the beginning of a library, and a beginning destined to grow and flourish. The ladies of St. Joseph have undertaken the work, and the ladies of St. Joseph always succeed." "Thanks to the liberality of Mr. Samuels a room is donated, to be used for five years rent free. This room is admirably located, and is just what is necessary for the purpose. The ladies have raised about \$2500; they should have \$5000 at the least. . . . Kansas City, before her real estate began to boom, before she had 40,000 inhabitants, had established the basis of an excellent public library. Omaha has a public library, and the perusal of the catalogue makes one's mouth water, it is so large and so rich in the very best works. Atchison, the little town of Atchison, has a library that would be creditable to a city of four times its size. Topeka has a library that is the pride of its people, and justly so. Lawrence, Kansas, has two libraries, one which is fostered and partially supported by the city, and one of 15,000 v. at the university. Lawrence has 10,000 people; St. Joseph has 60,000. The Lawrence public library and reading-rooms are very

complete, while St. Joseph has not so much as a place where the public can go to read the Bible, the Book of common prayer, or Webster's dictionary. This, we submit, is discreditable, if not disreputable, and every man who has his permanent residence here ought to feel the discredit and disrepute as personal. The writer has been asked again and again by strangers what sort of public libraries we had. Public libraries! The admission that we had no public libraries, which was made with as much bravado as possible, usually brought a response which intimated that no more could be expected of a Missouri city. . . . This state of affairs, briefly stated, is shameful. It reflects upon every citizen of St. Joseph, and it reflects upon the city. There is offered at this time an excellent opportunity to revolutionize this state of affairs, and to establish a library upon a solid, permanent and popular plan. We cannot sufficiently urge upon men who have families the necessity of adding their support to the plan. They will not regret it."

*Saugus (Mass.) Pub. Lib.* The new public library was opened Oct. 15, for the first time, when there was a generous distribution of books. Nearly 1500 volumes are in the library, the contributions to which by the townspeople have been liberal. In the near future an entertainment will be given in aid of the library fund.

*Trenton (N. J.) State Lib.* The State Capitol Rebuilding Commission have decided to provide rooms in the third floor of the new front to the Capitol for the State Library, thus affording better facilities for its accommodation and better protection of its valuable volumes from destruction by fire.

*The United Labor Party*, at their convention at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 19., passed a resolution asking for free public libraries.

*Union Hill, N. J.* Active efforts are being taken to establish a free library in this place.

*University of Pa.* Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster has disposed of his fine law library, containing upward of 8000 volumes, to the university. It is to stand as a memorial of the late George Biddle, a son of Prof. Geo. W. Biddle. Mr. Brewster gives as his sole reason for selling that the collection was too large for private use and he had "a good chance to send it where it will be of benefit to the public." The price paid was far below what he had been offered for it a number of times before.

*University of Southern California, Los Angeles Co.* "We are just laying the foundations for a college library here," writes the acting librarian, "and want to get hold of all sources whence we can gain aid and counsel. Among the first we wish to subscribe for the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the *Publishers' Weekly*, and the *Coöperative Index to Periodicals*." It is believed that the library is on a secure basis of endowment, and that the amount available for the purchase of books will increase largely from year to year. About ten thousand dollars is to be expended on books alone this year, which sum may be doubled by special gifts and appropriations.

*Washington, Congressional Library.* The architect, Mr. Smithmeyer, is carrying on some novel and interesting experiments on the site of the new Congressional Library building. For a building of its size, an unusually solid foundation is needed. Much of the library site is the filling in of a deep ravine that formerly crossed it from north to south. Mr. Smithmeyer has had trenches excavated to a depth of seven and a half feet, below the level of which the first course of granite for the foundation is to be laid. At short intervals in this trench he had seventy-five tons of pig-lead piled up like cord-wood on a space six feet square. This was left to settle, being tested from time to time. It was found that the earth was perfectly firm, and the slight sinking caused by the load of lead was uniform. The work of filling in the concrete has begun, and it is hoped to have the foundation well under way before cold weather interferes. The ravine that formerly crossed this site was very deep, and there is a tradition that in colonial days Indian birch-bark canoes used to ascend its waters to a point above East Capital Street, and that it was a number of years after the city was built before it was filled up.

*Weimar, Goethe Society.* At the general meeting it was reported that the library had been increased by the addition of the Cohn collection (700 nos.) at a cost of 16,000 marks.

#### PRACTICAL NOTES.

*Index scrap file.* Rev. H. Crocker, now of Fairfax, Vt., the inventor of the best form of book support, has sent us a scrap file, ready gummed for attaching the scraps, and so contrived, by an ingenious arrangement, that the title of each scrap shows under the one gummed on before it, and over the succeeding one, yet the scraps are as independent as the leaves of a book. Each file will contain 18, and the files are sold for 50 cts., a dozen.

#### Librarians.

BRODIE, DR. B. F., has been chosen librarian of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, in place of Dr. H. A. Wood, who has removed from the city.

BURGESS, E., librarian of the Boston Society of Natural History and designer of the Mayflower, Puritan, and Volunteer, was, in conjunction with the owner, Gen. Paine, given a reception in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Oct. 7.

CHANEY, J. Vance, has succeeded Mr. F. B. Perkins as librarian of the San Francisco Free Library. — *Critic*.

COE, MISS ELLEN M., librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, returned October 10 from a month's trip abroad. Miss Coe, the New York Library delegate, did not arrive in Birmingham till September 23, morning, and only just in time to accompany the members in their excursion to Lord Spencer's library at Althorp. She went to Stratford, with the advantage of having Mr. Timmins for a guide. Miss Coe met with a most cordial and hospitable reception

as a delegate of the A. L. A. at the annual meeting of the L. A. U. K. at Birmingham.

GARNETT, Dr. R., of the British Museum, has contributed a chapter on Literature to T. H. Ward's "Reign of Victoria."

HILD, MR. F. H., was elected librarian of the Chicago Public Library Oct. 15, as successor to Dr. W. F. Poole. We congratulate Mr. Hild on the triumph of civil service reform in his case, and the people of Chicago on the narrow escape of their fine library from the clutches of the machine politicians.

HOMES, Dr. H. A., State librarian of New York, died at Albany Nov. 3, after a long illness. He was born in Boston in 1812. He studied at the Phillips Academy at Andover, and at the Andover and Yale Theological Schools. From 1838 to 1856 he was in Paris, Constantinople, and the East as a missionary, and later he was in the United States diplomatic service. Since 1862 he has been State librarian. He was a good Oriental scholar.

MULLINS, MR. J. B., librarian of the Birmingham (England) Free Library, is in this country for a few weeks' stay, during which he hopes to visit some of our leading libraries. We know that he is sure of a hearty welcome both for his own sake and because of the hospitality extended by our English brethren to visiting American librarians.

NELSON, MISS MARTHA F., of the first class of the Columbia College Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Union Library at Trenton, N. J., and entered upon the duties of the position Oct. 10. At the time of receiving her appointment Miss Nelson was engaged at the library of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Mrs. R. W. Barber, of Trenton, is the assistant librarian.

PEITZOLDT, JULIUS. The library of the late Dr. Peitzoldt, librarian of the King of Saxony, and editor of the late *Neuer Anzeiger*, is to be sold at auction by List & Francke in Leipzig on Nov. 21 fol.

POOLE, WM. F. On the last day of Dr. Poole's connection with the Chicago Public Library the employes presented him a beautiful bronze clock, in the shape of a statuette surrounded with books, as a testimonial of their esteem and friendship.

SARGENT, JOHN FREDERICK, librarian of the Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library, died Sept. 25, at his rooms in the library building, from a hemorrhage. He had been ill but about a week. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was 24 years of age. His parents are both living, his father over 80 years of age, residing at Lowell. Mr. Sargent had received a good education and possessed fine natural abilities. Before going to Paterson Mr. Sargent was assistant librarian of the Mechanics' Library at Lowell. Upon the resignation of Mr. Frank P. Hill, Mr. Sargent was chosen his successor, and entered upon his duties Nov. 1, 1886. The president of the Board of Trustees said, in his report March 1, 1887: "It is a matter of congratulation to be able to say that Mr. Sargent is in nowise behind his pred-

ecessor in executive ability and in the knowledge requisite to run the library. . . . That Mr. Sargent is fully alive to the needs of the library, and is anxious to make it do its work effectively, his report shows." Mr. Sargent was a man of quiet and modest demeanor, and was very highly esteemed by his associates and friends. He was a member of the New York Library Club, and a regular attendant at its meetings.

### Gifts and Bequests.

*East Hartford, Ct.* Albert C. Raymond, who died a few years ago, left \$12,000 for a free public library for East Hartford. The money was to be invested by trustees until it reached \$17,000. He also gave a park opposite the Congregational Church, on which the building should be placed. The fund has reached the stipulated amount, and \$6500 have been set apart for the building.

*Greenfield (Mass.) Library*, to which the late Gov. W. B. Washburn gave about \$18,000 during his life, receives \$1000 more by his will.

*Hartford, Ct. Trinity College Lib.* Hon. J. T. Wait has presented the library a set of the Journals of the Continental Congress, in 13 vols., once the property of Hon. S. Huntington, a president of the Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, several bearing his autograph; also, several volumes of Acts and Journals of the early Congresses, some of which have the autograph of Roger Sherman. Prof. W. W. Hawkes has presented a valuable collection of books relating to oriental literature.

*Lexington, Mass.* At a town meeting, Oct. 13, Col. W. A. Tower offered, if the town would deliver to him a certain site on the Main street by April 1, 1888, to erect "during the ensuing year a library building of brick, with stone trimmings, which shall have accommodations for not less than 20,000 volumes; also reading, trustees', and librarian's rooms, the plan for which shall be submitted to a committee chosen by the town for approval, and be satisfactory to a majority of said committee."

It was unanimously decided to accept this proposition, and the meeting ordered the appointment of a committee to procure the site referred to, or such other site as might be satisfactory to Col. Tower, at a price not to exceed \$12,000, and to coöperate with him in the erection of the building. Thereupon a letter was read from Miss Alice Butler Cary expressing "the desire and intention of the heirs of the Cary estate to still further benefit the town by a formal presentation of a site for the new building, to contain the library founded by my mother, the site to be chosen by a committee selected for the purpose, not to exceed in value \$10,000, and subject to the approval of Mr. Tower." This offer was received with applause and cheers, and was unanimously accepted. It was also voted to place, at the expense of the town, at some suitable position within the library building, a tablet with the following inscription:

"This library was founded in the year 1868 by Mrs. Maria Hastings Cary, widow of William Harris Cary, born in Lexington, died in Brooklyn, October, 1881, out of regard for her native place, and wishing to promote its welfare by diffusing knowledge among its inhabitants. The grounds upon which it stands were donated to the town by the heirs of the Cary estate in grateful and loving remembrance. The building itself was erected in the year 1838 by the munificence of Col. William A. Tower, from the desire that the town may be benefited by his having lived in it. This tablet is placed here by order of the legal voters of Lexington, as some expression of their gratitude for these noble gifts, and the faith that they must greatly benefit the people."

*Lincoln University, Pa.*, has had presented to it the library of the late Archibald Alex. Hodge, D.D., Professor of Theology at Princeton. The collection embraces several hundred volumes.

*Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.* The new memorial hall and library building, the gift of T. Jefferson Coolidge to the town and citizens, was dedicated Oct. 13. Mr. Coolidge said the idea of building the structure first came to him at one of the gatherings of the Elder Brethren, some four years ago. At that time Mr. D. L. Bingham spoke of the needs of the town, and mentioned, among other things, the absence of a proper building for a public library. Mr. D. L. Bingham, of the trustees, sketched at some length the history of the library in the town. In 1830 a lyceum was formed, having for its object, as expressed in its preamble, the promotion of useful knowledge. In 1865 there were 700 books. In 1871 the lyceum voted to give the library, which then numbered 900 volumes, to the town, and the gift was accepted. It was located in an old building, the lower part of which was occupied by the fire department. There it had remained to this day, growing year by year, until it contains now over 5000 volumes.

The building is a 1½-story one. It is of rough, or seam-faced, granite; that is, every piece of granite used is put in place with the natural face never having been smoothed, but only trimmed off even. A massive archway of granite and brick surmounts the entrance, which leads into a small vestibule. Passing through that the visitor is in the memorial hall, where, on the walls, are slabs containing the names and other facts connected with the various deceased soldiers of the town. On the right is the hall, which is for the use of the Grand Army post so long as it shall exist, and then goes to the town for library purposes. There is a beautiful window in the hall, on which is the following inscription:

"In Grateful Acknowledgment of the Munificence and Public Spirit of  
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE.  
His Fellow-Townsmen Have Set This Window.  
MDCCLXXXVI."

The library-room opens on the left of the memorial hall, and is 28 x 40 feet. It is finished in oak, and in the walls are six carved panels brought from Europe, and known to be more

than 300 years old. This room will hold 15,000 books, and is fitted with shelves. In the upper part is a small trustees' room and a clock-room with a five-foot clock facing the street. A tower with an elevation of 50 feet surmounts the whole. The total cost is understood to have been about \$25,000, all of which is borne by Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge.

*Portland, Me.* The corner-stone of the new building, presented by J. P. Baxter to the Maine Historical Society and the Public Library was laid Sept. 20, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* Mr. Albert J. Jones, formerly of Providence, but for many years past residing in Italy, has presented to the library his private collection of books, which number 670 vols. and are distributed through all classes of reading. About 100 vols. are dictionaries and other works of reference. All but about twenty-five books are in the Italian language, including translations from English, French, and other writers. 416 are purely Italian literature, and include nearly every standard author, and in choice editions. The majority are beautifully bound in half vellum or full vellum, or in half calf with vellum corners. Tasso alone appears by some oversight to be absent from the collection. The gift is the more notable, as it comes from a friend of the library who never visited it.

*Simsbury, Ct.* Work will be shortly begun upon the new library building, the gift of Mr. Amos R. Eno, of New York. It will be of brick with brown-stone trimmings, and will cost about \$8000.

*Troy (N. Y.) Young Men's Assoc.* E. Thompson Gale, the late president, bequeathed \$2000 to the Association.

*West Chester, Pa.* The corner-stone of the new public library was laid July 4. The ground for the new building was donated to the town by Mrs. Hannah M. Darlington.

### Cataloging and Classification.

*APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.* Finding list. Part 6, Natural science and mathematics. Part 9, Useful and fine arts. N. Y., 1887. 23 and 22 p. l. O.

Condensed but complete catalogs of all the separate books in the library in these subjects. Each no. has an index to subjects.

*BROOKLYN INSTITUTE (N. Y.)* Catalogue of the youth's free library. Authors, titles, and subjects. Compiled by W. M. Lindsay. n.p., 1886. 160 p. l. O.

Dictionary. Imprints under authors. Reference lists of poets and essayists. Complete class list of plays. Prefixed is a "Brief history of the Brooklyn Institute."

The LIBRARY CO. OF PHILA. issues as its July-Sept. bulletin a "Constitutional centennial number," containing 14 pages of reading notes

on the constitution of the U. S. prepared by the new librarian, Mr. Barnwell.

*PATERSON (N. J.) FREE P. L.* Catalogue no. 2; short title catalogue, books added Jan. 1886-May 1, 1887. Paterson, 1887. 69 p. l. O.

*PROVIDENCE, R. I. POINT ST. GRAMMAR SCHOOL L. Catalogue.* Prov., 1883. 53+ [1] p. S.

Mr. W. E. Foster writes: "This catalogue forms a part of what has impressed me as a very promising plan. In his explanatory note (page 8) the principal remarks: 'If the [public] library is to produce the best results, children must be taught how to use it.' The formation of these 'branch libraries' was several years ago recognized by those in charge of the Providence Public Library as 'a very definite and specific means of extending' its influence.

"This catalogue is only a part of a plan of 'Systematic training in reading at school,' developed in these grammar schools (this one particularly), which I described in detail in the article in the *Library journal*, Feb. 1883.

"The separately entered 'Teachers' library' (p. 43-52) perhaps requires a word of explanation. As will be noticed, it contains not simply books which are technical treatises on education (as Fitch's 'Lectures on teaching'), but some which the principal wishes the teachers to make use of in developing the pupils' reading, but which he does not place with the others lest they might frighten the pupils away by their advanced character. (Instances of this are Orton's 'The Andes and the Amazon,' and Scudder's 'Men and manners in America.') I find also that in the case of several works (such as Miss Buckley's 'Life and her children,' and her 'Fairy land of science') the principal, for specific reasons, puts one into his 'Pupils' library,' but not the other. He finds, after trial and observation, that the latter does not so directly commend itself to the interest of his pupils as the former.

"Of course, there are also gifts to his library which do not so directly stand for his own judgment in books as if he were making an ideal selection; and in this respect, of course, his 'Catalogue' differs in an important sense from Miss Hewins's 'Books for the young.'"

#### CHANGED TITLES.

HAYS, Helen. "An unexpected legacy," New York, 1887, is the same as Hays, "Aspirations," New York, 1886.

MEADE, L. T. "Inchfawn," New York, 1887, is the same as "The O'Donnells of Inchfawn," No. 593 of the Franklin Square Library.

W. T. PEOPLES.

#### FULL NAMES.

S: June Barrows and Isabel Chapin Barrows (The Shaybacks in camp);

C: (Cornelius) Coffin Painter [for years he has dropped the Cornelius], (A visit to the mission Indians of California);

W: Howard Ward (Records of members of the grand army of the republic);

Joseph Cummings Rowell (The sonnet in America);



- William Smith Tilden (History of the town of Medfield, Mass.);  
 Augusta Blanche Berard (Reminiscences of West Point in the olden time);  
 Henry Perkins Goddard (Luther Martin, the "Federal bull-dog");  
 J: Lord Parker, assisted by Robert Goldthwaite Carter, and others (H: Wilson's regiment. History of the 22d Mass. infantry);  
 J: Clifford Worthington (Architectural pen-points. The building of a church);  
 W: Hiter Jones (Federal taxes and state expenses).  
 Mr. J. Herbert Senter sends us the next two:  
 B: Isaacs Haight (D.D.);  
 Nathaniel Fish Moore (ex-pres. Columbia Coll.).  
 Mr. D. Hutcheson sends us the five following:  
 G: Breckinridge Davis (Outlines of international law);  
 E: Young Robbins (The soldier's foe, 1861);  
 L: Philippe McCarty (Annual statistician);  
 Lyon Gardiner Tyler (Letters and times of the Tylers);  
 J: Mullin Batten (Reminiscences of two years in the U. S. Army, 1881).

## INDEX.

L. A. JONES'S "Index to legal periodical literature" will soon be published by C: C. Soule, of Boston. It will be similar in design to Poole's "Index to periodical literature," and index the leading articles, editorials, correspondence, annotated cases, and biographical notices in all the American, English, Scotch, Irish, and Colonial legal journals, down to Jan. 1, 1887, and to articles relating to law and legislation in the principal literary reviews and magazines down to the same date. About 140 different law journals and reviews have been indexed; and the articles relating to matters of law and legislation, and to biographies of judges and lawyers, in 115 of the principal American, British, and Colonial literary magazines and reviews. The number of law periodicals indexed is upward of 1300; and the articles pertaining to law and legislation in upwards of 4500 volumes of literary and historical periodicals are also included. Price, \$10 net.

## Bibliography.

- CASTAGNA, Nic. Bibliografia di due morti e un vivo. Atri, 1887. 5+60 p. 16°.  
 The three subjects are Michelangelo, Pasquale, and Niccola Castagna.  
 The DANTE SOCIETY'S annual report, May 17, 1887, Camb., 1887, 33 p., O., contains (p. 10-30) a Dante bibliography for 1886 by W: C. Lane.  
 FARLOW, W. G., and TRELEASE, W: A list of works on North American fungi. Camb., 1887. 36 p. O. (Harv. Univ. bibliog. contrib. 25.)  
 L. S. FOSTER, New York, has printed a catalogue of the writings of R. W. Shufeldt, M.D., U. S. Army. It is entitled "Contributions to science and bibliographical résumé of the writings of

R. W. Shufeldt, M.D., Captain, Medical Dept., U. S. Army," and comprises his works from 1881 to 1887, arranged chronologically. (20 p., pap., gratis.)

HAMMETT, C: J. A contribution to the Bibliography and Literature of Newport, R. I.; books published or printed in Newport, with notes and additions. Newport, R. I., Hammett; Providence, S. S. Rider, 1887. 185 p. 4°. (250 copies.) \$2.

Reviewed in the *Nation*, Sept. 8, 1887.

HAYN, Hugo. Thesaurus librorum et iconum Philippi Pfister, Monacensis. I. Catalogus bibliothecae selectae. Verzeichniss einer auserlesenen Sammlung von Bavarica, Monacensia, Judaica, etc. Catal. mit Anmerk. München, 1887. 10 m.

LAPORTE, A. Bibliographie contemporaine. Tome 3 (Cuc-Dro). Paris, Vieweg, 1887. 320 p. 8°. 15 fr.

THE NOVEL-LIST. Vol. 1, no. 1, issued as suppl. to the Continuous index for Sept., 1837. By W: M. Griswold. [Bangor, 1887.] 8 p., O. Single copy 10c.; 4 copies 25c.; 20 copies 50c.

"Librarians will find it both time-saving and temper-saving, as it is designed to answer the annoying and perpetual request, 'Give me a good new novel.' It consists of an alphabetical catalog, by title and author, of works of fiction published in English during 1886 with notes descriptive of the character of each, and an index. The characterization or verdict is based upon the opinions of such authorities as the *Athenæum*, *Critic*, *Nation*, and *Saturday review*, and is indicated by a letter after the title, thus 'a,' meaning the book is a tale of adventure; 'b,' of Bohemian life; 'd,' dull, 'g,' gloomy, 'v,' vicious, 'x,' sensational, 'y,' silly, and so on. The index groups the books by subjects or places. The whole is simple and ingenious." — *Pub. weekly*.

PÉREZ PASTOR, C. La imprenta en Toledo; descripcion bibliográfica de las obras impresas desde 1483 hasta nuestros días. Madrid, 1887. 23+292 p. 4°. 12 m.

PILLING, James Constantine. Bibliography of the Eskimo language. Wash., 1887. 5+116 p. (including 7 p. of fac-similes). O. (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology.)

This is the first part of an enlargement of the author's "Proof-sheets of a bibliography of the languages of the North American Indians, Wash., 1885, 40+1135 p. Q. Since that publication Mr. Pilling has visited many libraries in England and France, and collected enough "new material to lead to the belief that a fairly complete catalogue of the works relating to each of the more important linguistic stocks of North America may be prepared." The second no. will be the Siowan. Mr. Pilling thanks Mr. J: Murdoch, librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, for



translating the Eskimo titles. Titles full, with collations and uprights for line-ends. Dictionary order of authors, titles, and subjects; with a "Chronologic index." Notes state in what libraries copies have been seen and at what prices copies have been sold. A thorough piece of work.

RIASO, Juan F. Critical and bibliographical notes on early Spanish music. London, Quaritch, 1887.

"The work includes a catalogue of mss. containing musical annotations written between the 10th and 16th centuries, in all 73 in number; a list of more than 70 printed works on music, both theoretical and practical; and a number of appendices, containing much valuable miscellaneous information. The work is illustrated with more than 60 fac-similes from the mss. referred to in the text."

J. C. ROWELL's "Sonnet in America," Oakland, Cal., Pacific Press Pub. House, 1887, 24 p., O., contains (p. 19-24) a list of sonnets by American writers in the 191 vols. of 7 leading American magazines.

VOLPICELLA, LU. Bibliografia storica della provincia di Terra di Bari. Napoli, 1884-87. 16+853 p. 8°.

2610 nos., alphabeted under the name of the place treated of.

VRIES, R. W. P. de. Catalogus van boeken over nederlandsche taal- en letterkunde verkrijgbaar. Amst., 1887. 3 l. + 296 + [11] p. sm. Q. Classed. Full titles; paging given for the rarer books. Well printed.

WARNER's directory of elocutionists, etc., N. Y., 1887, O., \$3, contains a bibliography of English elocution.

WISSENSCHAFTLICHE Bibliographie der Weltliteratur. Lpz., Herbig & Rapsilber, 1867. 1. O. No. 2, Juli, pp. 33-56. Weekly, \$1; half yearly, post free. Arranged in 12 classes.

ZELINSKII, V. Russkaia, etc. [Bibliog. and chronol. account of the criticisms published in Russia on Puskin's works. Moscow,] 1887. 13 + 177 p. 8°. 7 fr. 50 c.

### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

C. H. W. ps. of C. H. Waring in the lighter magazines. He has just died aged 68. "Mr. Waring," says the *Athenaeum*, "was a clever parodist, and a long article of his in imitation of 'Sartor Resartus,' that appeared in an early number of *Fraser's Magazine*, was so close to the original as to deceive at least one American editor, who republished it for Carlyle's own."

E. D. Gerard, often considered a pseudonym, is rather the maiden name of Madame de Lazonska née Gerard, wife of an Austrian general ("Reata," and other novels). See *Acad.*, Aug. 27, p. 134.

Karindo, ps. of Prince Philip of Coburg in "Voyages et chasses à travers le monde," Vienna, 1887. — *Ath.*, Aug. 27, 1887.

Circular [issued by Senior Class of Harvard during the disturbances in 1834]. A copy in possession of the New Bedford Public Library has written on the margin: "We have a just rebellion in College and I send you a copy of the Circular which I wrote at the request of my class and which is published in their name. Cousin Josephine is in town and well. With respect, Robert Wickliffe."

Dorothea, Boston, 1882 (Round Robin series), was by Miss Louise Stockton, sister of Frank R. Stockton. — *Critic*, Sept. 10.

*The life of Sam. Houston*, N. Y., 1885, is by C: Edwards Lester. — D. H.

The following were furnished by Paul L. Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. Cushing:

A. B. Alexander Hamilton in London. *N. Y. Packet*, 1781.

Adam. Noah Webster in *Freeman's journal*, 1787.

Contented Freeman. Noah Webster in *Conn. Courant*, 1784.

Druid, The. John Witherspoon. Series of essays in newspapers.

Citizen of N. Y. James Cheethan. An Answer to Hamilton's letter, 1800.

Hercules. Fisher Ames in the *Palladium*, Oct. 1801.

Rudolph Hertzman. Mrs. Emma C. Embury. Fugitive writings, 1840-45.

A. W. Farmer. Samuel Seabury. See "Mag. of Am. Hist., 8: 117."

Mentor. Isaac Ledyard. Reply to Phocion, 1784.

Cains. William Pinkney. A few remarks on Mr. Hamilton's late letter, 1800.

Young Gentleman of Phil. Joseph R. Hopkins. Hamiltoniad, 1804.

Corrections of Mr. Cushings "Initials and anonyms":

Citizen of the United States. Pelatiah Webster, really by John Witherspoon.

Cato. A. Hamilton, Stephen Higginson, and R. R. Livingston. These are all the same series of essays, and were written by R. R. Livingston only.

A farmer. Dr. Langham should be Dr. George Logan, of Virginia.

### REPRINTS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

IN addition to the four reprints which were offered last year:

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Marking of the U. S.

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The LIBRARY LIST includes also the Libraries of Canada and the other British North American Provinces, for which it is indebted to the enterprise and courtesy of James Bain, Jr., Librarian of the Free Public Library, Toronto. This is an addition which we believe will be of great value and interest, as it is, we think, the first careful census of Canadian Libraries.

The distinction by means of type will enable those who have occasion to communicate with libraries to address few or many as they prefer, and many libraries will find it peculiarly useful for exchanging their reports and publications with libraries of corresponding size. The Brooklyn Library, for instance, has used this list, as originally published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, to send its annual report and its musical bulletin to all libraries of over 10,000 volumes in the country.

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